ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT.
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,714—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE In the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
EMPEROR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
EMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS DACQUEHEM	T. Rasweitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6744	27th Dec.

a Will call at Bremen. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and convenience with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negro	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "IKHONA," 5,252 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 11th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

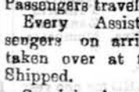
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

	Rs.	a.
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, do.	do.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT

FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.;
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!

WHERE TO GET THEM?

FROM

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,

WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY

BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE NOW ON SHOW.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED

FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from MARSEILLES, etc, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock No 12.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

WANTED qualified SURVEYORS on pay rising from Rs. 25 to Rs 40. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.

R. S. F. FAGAN,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, 3rd November, 1902.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOSEIN of ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOSEIN & Co. Paint Merchants, of 168 Nasdevi Street, Dawood Kazi Mohalla, Bombay, have been selling White Zinc Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to.

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON Ld., in the manner above mentioned and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. for having done so.

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son Ld. or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit.—Dated this 21st October 1902.

(Sd.) ઈસાભાઈ અબ્દુલ હુસેન,

i.e., ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOOSEIN.

Witness:

(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by me

(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI,
Managing Clerk,
Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS, KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE, AND EMPTY OIL AND TAR CASKS FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1902,

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office at Victoria Terminus up to 1 p.m., (Main Line), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1902, for the PURCHASE of the above material.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DELIVERIES.—To be taken monthly of such quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENTS.—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot, prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd October, 1902.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI of EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI & Co., Iron and Paint Merchants, of No. 1-7 Cawasji Patel Tank Road, near Null Bazar, Bombay, have been selling White Zink Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to.

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Ld. in the manner abovementioned and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and son, Ld., for having done so.

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1902.

(Sd.) ઈબ્રાહીમજી અમ્મદભાઈ,

i.e., EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI.

Witness:

(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by

(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI,
Managing Clerk,
Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors,
30, Esplanade Road.

18TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1902 AHMEDABAD.

NOTIFIED that the period for receiving applications for exhibits for the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1902, which is to be held in Ahmedabad in connection with the Eighteenth Indian National Congress, has been extended to 5th December 1902. Exhibitors are requested to send in their applications to the General Secretary, Indian Industrial Exhibition 19.2, Ahmedabad, before that date.

2. His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, will perform the opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on 15th December, 1902.

3. The following Railway Companies have kindly consented to carry exhibits to and from Ahmedabad at first class REDUCED RATES, on production of a certificate from the General Secretary:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. Railway; G. I. P. Railway; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway,; Southern Maharatta Railway; Morvi Railway; B. G.-J. P. Railway; Bengal North-Western Railway; East Indian Railway; Madras Railway; North Western Railway; Jodhpoor-Bikaner Railway; Assam-Bengal Railway; Rohilkhand and Kamaun Railway.

4. The charges for additional space have been cancelled altogether. The Registration fee of Rupee one only will be charged from the Exhibitor.

5. The following Rajas and gentlemen have kindly consented to award medals and prizes in the Sections noted below:

His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gackwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I.,—Rs. 2,000.—prizes and medals; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limdi—Section VI. J. and glass work; Section VIII. Toys of Earth; Section. X. Iron Nut-crackers; Section XV Ivory Bangles, his highness the Rama of Pur under—Section. VI. XIII. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh—A medal for Brass work—to a subject of the State, Section IX Implements of Agriculture to the artisans of Gujarat and Kathiawar. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,—Section II (Gold Medal). The Vazir Saheb of Junagadh—a prize to a subject of the State.

The following Rajas and Gentlemen have kindly consented to be the patrons of the Exhibition:—

His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja of Baroda, G. C. I. E. Hon. Mr F.S.P. Lely, Revenue Commissioner, N.D., Bombay Presidency; His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore; Hon Mr. H. O. Quin, Agent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; His Highness the Devidgiji, Raja of Porbunder; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limdi; His Highness the Nabob Saheb of Cambay; His Highness the Maharaval Saheb of Lunavarh Baria.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per, bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, next to 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished, entire suit of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, drawing-room suit, drawing room cabinets, single and double bevelled glass, mirror door almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, first rate pictures, one English eight-day clock, &c., &c., the property of Major W. T. DELAMAIN.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher, best plated-ware by Mappin and Webb, handsome drawing room suit, handsome table ornaments, first rate pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double door bevelled mirror glass door almyras, marble top tables, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of T. W. LASHAM, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand landau in very good order.
1 powerful bay arab horse 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome grey arab galloway 13-2, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING ARTICLES FOR DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to the offices of Messrs. Hall Bros., a large consignment of Japanese curiosities of various descriptions consisting of silk, embroidered folding screens, and table covers, silk pictures, large size flower jars, jardineers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast sets, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, figures, silk fans, view panels, gesso albums, rich bronzewares Satsuma ware, sugar pots, finger bowls, wall plates, lacquered ware, bead chicks, China jars, etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "West View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, single and double bed steads, almirs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washand tables, Hepworth gents bicycle, crockeryware, and glassware, windproof table and standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. TAYLOR Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 200 BALES YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Currimbhoy Mills, Delisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents, Currimbhoy Mills, and on account and at the risk of Bhaichand Runchordas—

200 bales No. 10's ring yarn of the Currimbhoy Mills.

A deposit of 2½ per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COTTON GIN ACCESSORIES, ASBESTOS SHEETS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Gnsuridin and Mahomed Sulljan, Proprietors of the Mills.

11 Cotton gin loose accessories without roller shaft.
1 bundle asbestos sheets weighing 171 lbs.
4 dozen broad and narrow knives.

The purchaser shall take delivery of the above goods at Khandwa Railway Station where the same are now lying.

SALE OF LAND AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhikibai Thakordas and Krishnabai, the widows and administratrixes of the estate of the late Hurry Dwarkadas Thakur, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Merooba Wittoba, Makund Merooba and Damajee Merooba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of January, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government Toka land of batty fields situate at Sewree containing by admeasurement 11,540 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 177, 219, 218, new Nos. 1435, 1497, and new survey No. 1-2363, in the name of Merooba Wittoba Patel, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and north by the ground of Narayan Wittoba Patel, and on the south by the ground of Haji alias Haji Mahomed and Luxman Namaji, and which said land is in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Manekji Virji, solicitor for the administratrixes, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, BICYCLE ACCESSORIES, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINE, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Furas Road, B. cuils, opposite the Iron Foundry, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Feroz Kemal, bicycle merchant, consisting of 20 gent's bicycles, 1 lady's new free-wheel Club Swift bicycle, bicycle accessories, 3 and 4 feet lathes, vice drilling machine, glass cupboards, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 129 CASES WHISKY.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. H. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. John Stanley Smith.

129 cases each said to contain about one dozen whisky of John Gillon and Co. of Leith of five assorted descriptions, now stored in Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

SALE OF 24 CASES HOLLANDS AND HOLLAND DHOOTIES AND 1 CASE OF COLOURED DRILLS.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Meghjee Govind.

24 cases Hollands and Holland dhooties.
1 case coloured drills.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road, near the Police Station, a large garden consisting of about 160 varieties of choice palms, varieties of ferns, crotons, maranta, alocasia, standard roses, baskets of ferns, varieties of asparagus, China, Madras and School of Art pots, Bengalore made hanging baskets, large size fish equarium with stand, garden lawn, swings, etc. the property of RUTTONSEY LILADHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Dr. Dosabhai Bomanjee Katrack, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kavasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. surgical instruments, midwifery bag, medical books dispensary cupboards, stoppered bottles, scales, mortar and pestle, lady's bicycle, gent's Premier bicycle, lamp, brass double bedstead and household furniture, wearing apparel, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND and UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, known as "WARDEN VILLA" at Dadar, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

On SUNDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Dosibai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framjee Warden, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Koras freehold ground, containing by admeasurement 1,431 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate on the east side of Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 1349, and new Survey No. 2-2296, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1366 and street No. 5, and bounded on the east partly by the Hindoo temple and partly by the property of Hiptoola Shaikadam, on the west partly by the property of Dewkurn Nanjee and partly by the private road leading to the Dadar Station, on the north by the property of Dewkurn Nanjee, and on the south by the public road called Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTAL-
MENT SYSTEM,
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 1/16	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	23 1/16	=	— 1/8
New York Demand	49 7/8	=	— 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	=	— 1 1/2
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	=	+3/8 pr ct
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·52= —2. Fair Brown Egyptian 7 1-8d. = plus 1-16d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 39,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·32	4·31	4·30	4·30
—4	—4	—3	—3
March-Apr.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**	
4·30	4·29	4·30	
—3	—3	—3	
	June-July	**July-Aug.**	
	4·30	4·30	
	—3	—3	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	51,000 bales,	
" Do. last year	64,000 "	
" Exports to Great Britain	mutilated,	
" " Continent	mutilated.	
Mid-Uplands	8·40= — 4	
Future, month of Dec.	8·06= — 14	
Do. do. March	7·98= —12	

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 11-16 = — 1-8	
Futures month of Feby.	7 17= —12	
Do. May	7 88= —11	
Tone at close	steady	

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks Nov.-Dec. 8s. 7 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Tone dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5 1-4d. = plus 1-4d. Linseed.—Linseed Boid sellers. April-May. H. and D. 44s. = — 3d. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 5 3-16 = plus 1-16.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.			1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand			1s 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	...	1s 4 3-16d
Do	6 do do	...	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do do	.....	169 1-2
Marks	3 do do	.....	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	.....	123
Shanghai	30 " "	.....	166 1-2
Japan	30 " "	.....	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	... ...	...	Rs. 97 8
1st Settlement	... ...	...	Rs. 97 6

Money Market—Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	5
Forward April-May	7	14
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	5
Do. Forward April-May	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12
Yellow Guzerat Forward...	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7	11
Forward April-May ...	7	7
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.		
Ready	25	0 to 25 4
Forward April.-May. ...	25	0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby ...	36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	39	0 to 39 4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	12
25 " " ...	38	8
50 " " ...	37	4
Black Kutnee	33	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	63,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·30	4·29	4·28	4·28
—2	—2	—2	—2
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**	**July. Aug.**
4·28	4·28	4·28	4·28	4·28
—2	—2	—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—There was a further decline in rates to-day and this attracted a small enquiry from exporters for Bengals but little was done as sellers were not much disposed to go on at the lower rates. There was a small business in ready cotton done chiefly by mills.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	142-3	March.
F. G. Bengals ...	152-3	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish...	164-0	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 10th November, 1902:—

Cotton	2,086	bales.
Wheat	11,400	cwts.
Linseed	2,207	"
Rapeseed	688	"
Gingellys eed	17,931	"
Poppyseed	178	"
Groundnuts	10	"
Castorseed	1,677	"
Rice	963	"
Myrabolams	2,612	"
Cottonseed	9,119	"

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0. 9
China Leaf	Nominal
Pekin Bar Gold Old !	do
Do New	do
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24-10 6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-3-6
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-4
Do 17 1-2	58-13

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	23 1-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 8th Novdmber, as compared with the statement of the 30th October:—

LIABILITIES	Oct 30, Rs.	Nov. 26, Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,48,844	47,08,282
Public Deposits at Branches	25,11,693	21,93,811
Other Deposits	5,43,39,450	5,39,38,326
Post Bills	14,148	18,689
Credits undrawn	30,10,609	32,67,271
Rs...	8,28,25,744	8,70,21,43
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,29,13,496	1,19,65,705
Other authorised Securities	12,07,413	12,63,365
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	85,37,698	77,37,700
Loans do. do. do.	1,23,10,832	1,18,22,796
Bill discounted and purchased	1,87,01,725	2,01,79,992
Do Stock	3,88,396	3,88,396
Stamps and Stationery	21,541	21,472
Balances with other Banks	7,64,561	5,66,824
Cash	2,85,80,122	3,30,75,480
Rs.	8,28,25,744	8,70,21,433

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—October 31, at Dehra Dun, the wife of E J Butler M B, of a daughter.

PERROTT—November 4, at Cuttack, the wife of H Ronald Taylor Perrott, B A, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

ROBINSON—November 7, at St Thomas' Mount, Madel, the wife of Sergt A Robinson, 2nd Battalion West Riding Regt of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—BOWER—November 5, at Trinity Church, Madras, by the Rev H D Goldsmith, M A, Willoughby Samuel Marshall, Deputy Collector, Palamcottah, to Mabel Ann (May) daughter of John Bower, Postal Department, Retired.

WATTS—GRAHAME—November 1, at St Paul's Waltair, by the Rev B M Morton, Chaplain, Herbert Ponsonby Watts, I S C, son of Col Ponsonby Watts, of Drewston, Cambebriey, to Olivia (Birdie), elder daughter of W F Grahame, Esq, late I C S, Rodaikanal.

DEATHS.

BRANDER—November 3, at Shahjehanpur, Lieut Colonel Edward Salisbury Brander, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Shahjehanpur.

MACARTHUR—October 26, at Nufalbari, James William Macarthur, Manager, Nufalbari Tea Estate, Darjeeling Terai.

NICE—November 2, at Chinglepur, Louisa Ernestine Nice, wife of J W Nice, late of the South Indian Railway Co.

RATHBOURNE—October 26, at Agra, the dearly loved second daughter of A J Rathbourne, Treasury Officer, Sambhar Lake, aged 20 years, 2 months and 8 days.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITES, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 8-4m. 9-2a. Low water, 1-58m., 2-32a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per tran-port Montrose, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 15th instant.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m., at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant:—

March	Through the Valley	Walker
Overture	Bauer and Dichter	Suppe
Valse	Dorothy	Bucalossi
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Cornet Duet	Held	Ulrich
Selection	A Country Girl	Moneton
American Sketch	Down South	Middleton

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SOME NEW SOAPS.—Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, with their usual enterprise, have just imported large quantities of the very latest thing in toilet soaps. One of these is the Mimosa, manufactured with the greatest possible care from the purest materials, delicately perfumed with oil of Mimosa. It is an ideal soap, very emollient, and after use leaves the skin deliciously cool and supple. Another variety offered is a charming novelty in the shape of a King's crown of coronation soap, made by the Castile Soap Company of Cambridge. The design and decoration of the box are very light, and the contents excellent in quality as well as attractive in appearance.

FIRE AT KAMATIPOORA.—At a quarter to 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a room on the second floor of a house situated at the junction of 9th Lane, Kamatipoora, and Centre Road. The house belonged to Vithoo Luximon, and was insured by him for Rs. 6,000. The fire seems to have originated in a room occupied by one Vithoo Gunoo, who was at the time asleep in an adjoining room, and soon spread to two other rooms. The fire was caused by a naked kerosine oil lamp being placed burning close to a wooden partition. The fire engines arrived and extinguished the fire by 2 a.m. The damage done to the building was estimated at Rs. 350.

ASSAULTING A BEGGAR GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Samuel Mahadeo, a native Christian, was brought on remand and again charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with assaulting a beggar girl, named Bhima in the railway quarters at Parel on the 28th October. On the day in question the girl was leading her blind mother along Dader Road, when the accused went up to them and asked them if they required any food. The mother replied that they had their meals, and did not require anything more. The accused then, it was alleged, removed the girl's hand from her mother's shoulder, lifted her up, and took her into a room. He then assaulted her on her. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

FOR TWO BOTTLES OF SODA.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondoo Rama, an old offender, was charged with stealing two bottles of soda water valued at five annas, belonging to Rama Jottee. The evidence showed that the complainant was a servant in the employ of one Somanjee, who kept an aerated water factory at Girgaum. On Saturday last Rama Jottee was driving a cart containing aerated water bottles through Abdul Rahiman Street, when accused removed two bottles of soda from the cart and absconded. He was going along Carnac Road, when he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion and the bottles found on him were identified by the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. He was discharge from the jail only on the 16th October last. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

THE AYURVEDIC VIDYALAYA.—The annual gathering of this institution (College of Anglo-Indian Medicine) was held under the presidency of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, B. A., B. Sc., M. D., on Saturday evening in the hall of the Goculdas Tejpal High School. After the report was read, which showed that the college had made satisfactory progress last year, Sir, Bhalchandra Krishna and a few other speakers addressed the meeting referring to the good work the Institution had been doing and to the sad deaths of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Vaidya Prabhuram Jivaram who were practically the founders of this Institution. It was also mentioned that a Gujarti gentleman having given Rs. 40,000 to the fund of this college it is under contemplation to attach to it a hospital in order to provide clinical lectures for the benefit of the students. The president also delivered an excellent address, which was followed by Prof. Salunke's amusing sleight of hand tricks which lasted for over an hour and a half. Light refreshments were then served, and the meeting dispersed.

THE PATHARE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB.—The fourth anniversary and the third soiree of the club was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the late Mr. Cassinath Withoba, J. P., under the presidency of Mr. Ganpatrao Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B., J.P. Among those present were Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Vinayekrao Ramchandra Laxumanji, Ganpatrao S. Manker, and R. R. Dharadhar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji, and a few other leading members of the Pathare Prabhu community. Mr. Chintamon S. Tirlokekar presided. The secretary then read the report which showed that the Club did good work last year. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar in an eloquent speech congratulated the young members on the progress they had made in their practice on the cricket-field, and encouraged them to work with equal zeal in the course of the next year in order to be able to receive presents like their colleague, Mr. W. B. Kirtikar, who had just been presented with a bat by their chairman as a gift from Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, who was their chairman at a similar gathering last year. The chairman then delivered an address on the advantage of physical culture.

WEDDING AMONG BUNIAS.—That section of the Hindoo community which is known as the reform party, advanced a step further in the direction of social reforms last night, when the daughters of the late Mr. Damoderdas Pitamberdas, a Mewada Bania, were married to two young men of Nandur section of the same community. The marriage was celebrated under the auspices of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas, the well-known Hindu reformer. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering of native gentlemen, in a bungalow at Girgaum. The event has proved that the children of a remarried widow can be united in a holy wedlock to men belonging to the orthodox party. The brides whose names are Jaysanti and Lilavati are the grand-daughters of Bai Samkuver who was about twenty-five years ago re-married to Pragji Lalji under the auspices of the late Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the famous advocate of widow remarriage among Banias. The two girls are eleven and thirteen years of age respectively, and have studied as far as the Gujarati, fifth standard. The bridegrooms are two brothers Messrs Chandulal and Nathalal Shakerlal Bhagat, aged 25 and 27 years, respectively. Both are employed in Government service.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rakhmibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, the wife of Baloo Succaram, a labourer. The deceased was married about two years ago, and they lived together in 13th Lane, Kamatipoora. There had been quarrels between them on account of her not preparing food in time and also over money matters. The husband used to earn money and give it to the deceased for safe keeping. On Saturday afternoon, Baloo returned home from work and asked deceased for two annas. The deceased, who was rather cross, threw a purse containing some money at him and the couple had an altercation. Baloo took two annas out of the purse and proceeded to a liquor shop, where he spent the money in drinking and smoking. He returned home about an hour after and found Rukhmi was not at home. She returned in the evening and went to sleep without taking her food. About 10 p.m., she was heard breathing heavily and found unconscious. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. She died the next day. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Albridge charged Bhimibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, with murdering her new-born female child. It appears that the body of the child was found floating in the Gilder Tank by a Municipal sweeper on the morning of the 3rd instant. The child was sent to Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, who examined it and found it to be the body of a fully developed child, who had lived and breathed. There were no marks of violence on the body, but a quantity of mud and vegetable matter were found in the stomach. This must have been swallowed by it while it was being drowned in the tank. The Police made inquiries and traced the mother Bhimi si to a chawl in Kombharwada on the following day. It appears that Bhimibai, who is a married woman, but whose husband has been out of Bombay for the last three months, gave birth to the child in question on Saturday, the 1st instant, in a room belonging to Dhondibai, at Grant Road. The same day she had a quarrel with Dhondibai over a rupee and had to leave the room. Bhimibai then went to two or three of her friends and asked them for accommodation, which was refused. Failing to find a home for herself and her child she became desperate and threw the child into the tank. She then went to Koombharwada where the Police found her, and removed her to the Motlibai Hospital as she was in delicate health. The case stands adjourned.

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, having left that port on the 8th instant. She brought 6 men, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and 4 Commissariat followers. The Clive will sail to-day for Calicut, with 1st Durham Light Infantry, which arrived in Bombay by the transport Assaye, consisting of 15 officers, one warrant officer, 422 men, one Ordnance officer, and 3 followers.

The names of the officers are:—Major G. M. Saunders, Captain E. H. C. Blake, G. L. Cochrane, M. Marthey, K. Tyndale, Lieutenant G. R. S. Hamilton, Grace, Covering, H. J. Coddington, 2nd Lieutenants A. E. Hartley, H.W. Festing, I. G. Gillespie, P. St. J. K. Woodehouse, R. G. Loscelles H. R. M. Hartcup, 1st Durham L. I. Captain G. S. Wilkes, Ordnance Department, Captain Anderson R. A. M. C.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Eastern and Esplanade	1	0	
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	9	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Sonawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3		23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	16
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	18	18	121
Total plague deaths to date	120,933	100,471	
Same date last year	9	20	93

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 728 as against 695 during the previous week. Of the total number 113 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 12 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 800 which included 173 deaths from plague.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Is Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Marseille Bonedoux interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	12	.....	28	43
Teheran	10	1	57 p.m.	0	47
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	Minimum Time H.	Minimum Time M.
From Calcutta	0	28	0	1
" Karachi	0	20	0	2
" Madras	0	23	0	1

A CADET DEGRADED.

A GENTLEMAN cadet in F. Company at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was dismissed from the college on Oct. 21.

He was in the senior division. It appears that something serious had occured, and before dinner he was summoned before Colonel Kitson. The result was that after dinner all the cadets were formed up on either side of the hall and the cadet in question, who had assumed mufti attire, was marched between them with a senior officer on either side and his captain behind, to the gates of the college, where he was dismissed.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE CAPE.

THE Transport Assaye, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, having made the voyage from England by way of the Cape, left Southampton on Saturday, September 27th, and proceeded down the Solent as far as E. corner, when the anchor was dropped for the night on account of fog. At 5 a. m. on the 28th the voyage was continued towards Las Palmas, the vessel having on board a draft of VI Dragoon Guards and Essex Regiments and a great number of indulgence passengers, also several people in the 1st and 2nd saloon. The O. C. was Colonel Kallam of the High

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "friends" of India the other day seemed anxious to claim credit for securing an early date for the discussion of the Budget, altogether forgetful of the fact that copies of that important document have been lying on the table of the House since the end of March. More than half the period covered by the Budget has expired, and more than half the money then required had now been spent. But Parliament will go through the form of discussing the Indian Budget. Members attend the sitting in very small numbers, and after all very little harm can come of their deliberations. Several more or less appropriate questions appear to have been asked and Lord George Hamilton to have made an exhaustive reply, judging from the summary which Reuter wires. The Secretary of State followed closely on the lines adopted by Sir Edward Law when he introduced the Budget into the Viceroy's Council and bade the House find proof of the revival of prosperity in the increase of revenue which the Financial Statement recorded. But the right honourable gentleman seems to have stopped short of applying the test of the consuming and purchasing power of a people to their progress or decay. "It is shown by a large increase, in the revenue from import duties," said Sir Edward, "that the consuming and purchasing power of the people—of the indigenous population—is very rapidly increasing, and we have here a definite fact which cannot be explained away, and which shows that the purchasing and consuming capacity of the people of India, the surest sign of their material prosperity is increasing in a marvellously satisfactory manner." The correctness of Sir Edward's deduction has been several times challenged, but Government is determined to look at things in the most roseate light and would fain have us believe that we are really very well-to-do and perfectly able to pay all the charges that are to be made upon us. We are not a poverty-stricken country. We are not groaning under burdens too heavy for us to bear. Not only can we discharge our current obligations, but others that Government contemplates imposing upon us. That is the tenour of Lord George Hamilton's speech—preparatory to his telling us what form those new obligations are to assume.

We are not left very long in doubt as to Government's intentions. We are to have increased military expenditure. This announcement does not come as a surprise. The soldiers' pay has been increased, and India must pay the soldier's wage equivalent to that earned by his comrade at home. The value of the soldier is greater and his price has risen. The Government of India has endeavoured to evade its responsibility in this matter and has taken up an altogether unworthy attitude. There can be no doubt that the Government of India must pay for its soldiers at the enhanced rate of wages. But the Secretary of State's announcement that it is not improbable it will be necessary to increase the number of white troops in India, will cause some consternation. There never was a time when India could be held by so small a European force as it can at to-day. And it is not easy to recognise the necessity for any augmentation of our forces in view of the assertion that the death of Abdur Rahman has in nowise affected our engagements with Russia concerning our respective spheres of action, intercourse, and influence, or the principle underlying the understanding between ourselves and the ruler of Afghanistan. Only an hour or so later Mr. Balfour was telling a convivial gathering at the Guildhall that every power in Europe is firmly resolved to maintain peace. Peace on our frontiers and prosperity and contentment within them are declared to exist almost in the same breath in which we are told that it may be necessary to increase the number of white troops. If the white troops are to be sent out here for purposes of drill by all means let us have them. There is plenty of room for the extended operations which the lessons of the war have introduced. But it would scarcely be just to ask India pay for them. The necessity for keeping our armaments on a level with the latest requirements of science is admitted, and we are prepared to find the money for the purpose. The more we study the speech the more perplexing does the threatened strengthening of the European garrisons become. Military expenditure depends on policy, exclaimed the Secretary of State, and our policy neither changes nor varies; it is unaggressive and based on the principle of self-defence. Yet he foretells the increase of European troops.

Lord George Hamilton made a point of defending Lord Curzon's Coronation policy, and made one of the fulsome references to his Excellency which we can quite believe he would fain be spared. No doubt Lord Curzon has done good service. He has achieved successes, and being human he has made mistakes. In the matter of the Durbar he is making another, and we can quite believe that his Excellency suffers mentally, as well as physically, now that the hour draws nigh. It is, however, too late to abandon it, and we must make the best of it—accepting it as inevitable. We know that the expressed intention is to symbolise the fact that all the antagonistic races and religions in India are united in a common bond of fealty to the throne. So was the India Office reception. But what need is there of any such symbolisation? Is it not recognised throughout the length and breadth of the world that all the antagonistic races and religions are united in a common bond—call it fealty if you will—to the throne? Why then declare it? And if it must be symbolised, why make the antagonistic races and religions pay for the operation? Their sentiment towards the throne would be far healthier if they did not feel they were being coerced to find the funds for a gigantic tamasha which they will not see, and the native princes would be far happier if they were not driven to borrow money—and further deplete State funds which have been so long diverted from public works to the relief of distress—in order to make a dignified display at an assemblage of chiefs. Lord George Hamilton remarked that he had no conception, until he came in contact with the representatives from India, of "the depth and intensity of the loyalty and reverence of India for the sovereign." No one has any conception of the native's loyalty until he knows the native. We regret that Lord George Hamilton did not make their acquaintance earlier in his career, for there is a popular prejudice in favour of studying the people you are to control. The Secretary of State's attempt to justify the outlay of money on the Durbar is only less successful than its predecessors. The special grant to those who have suffered from drought may be accepted as a sop to Cerberus, for if this revival of prosperity to which the Secretary of State referred be a solid and substantial fact, wherein lies the necessity of compassionate treatment? We are also promised a surplus. Much has been said of the evil of the ryot's not having been educated up to the point of realising the full necessity of husbanding his resources in prosperous seasons so as to be able to meet the stress of hard times when they come. The ryot will find an excellent opportunity in the Durbar. It will furnish the one object lesson necessary for his education.

MR. BALFOUR'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

IT has been the practice of British Prime Ministers when surveying the field of England's home and foreign affairs from the hall where each new Lord Mayor of London hospitably marks his assumption of civic honour, to avoid any references of a nature not in harmony with the gathering. The Lord Mayor's banquet is not the occasion for controversial acerbity and Mr. Balfour is happily a Premier so constituted that the amazing indiscretions into which a love of flouts and gibes led his predecessor at unfortunate moments are not likely to be committed by the Prime Minister. Pleasant phrases come more readily to Mr. Balfour's lips than do bitter speeches, and his first appearance at the Guildhall banquet as Premier of the United Kingdom was marked by an address absolutely correct in tone and admirable in its general optimism. Going from the heated debates at St. Stephens over the Education Bill to the more cordial and expansive atmosphere of the Lord Mayor's banquet the Prime Minister was able to take a view of British affairs abroad which left no room for doubt that everything is precisely as it should be. Since Lord Salisbury spoke, a trifle gloomily, at the Guildhall a year ago peace has come, and now, though the future of South Africa seems to give rise to some misgivings in his mind, Mr. Balfour can point to the lessons which the war has yielded not only to ourselves but to our European neighbours. In many details we may not have been quite ready when the campaign began, but the Premier is correct in declaring that the result of the war proved our general preparedness for conflict. That fact has been impressed upon the other Powers, and though Mr. Balfour declined to discuss the reasons for the Kaiser's present visit to England there is little doubt that the Emperor's efforts to improve the relations between the Governments of the two countries have not been uninfluenced by the lessons of the war. As for the future of South Africa the greatest hope that the administration will produce the best results are based on Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Cape and the New Colonies. It required a Statesman trained in a business school to conceive the idea of going himself from Downing Street to see the actual conditions of the Colonies whose Government presents the most delicate question of the hour. Simple as the plan is it is also, as the Premier declared, one of the happiest inspirations that have made Mr. Chamberlain's colonial administration the greatest in history. The tribute paid by Mr. Balfour to the Colonial Secretary is a great one, but it carries no excessive praise, for England has certainly never had a Colonial Minister who has infused such life into his administration as the present Secretary for the Colonies. The Prime Minister's reference to Lord Milner indicates that the enemies of the High Commissioner are not to be gratified by his recall or early retirement from South Africa, and that difficult as the process of settlement may be, there is complete confidence in his ability to deal with the situation. In a reference to that other part of Africa which is now claiming attention in consequence of the activity of the Mad Mullah Mr. Balfour indicated that a further acquisition of territory in Somaliland is not desired. But for the peace of the British Protectorate the Mullah must be smashed; while at the same time the operations serve to show the friendliness of Italy towards us in that region, and her willingness to assist in protecting the interests of both Powers. The Anglo-Japanese treaty naturally formed a theme on which the Prime Minister congratulated Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Balfour has aforetime declared that in some matters he is as a child, and in closing his speech at the Guildhall he observed that the European Concert would play a greater part in future civilization than in the past. The European concert has been somewhat discredited both in promise and performance, but it may be that Mr. Balfour's child-like prognostication as to its future is a correct forecast. Mr. Balfour has it in his power to do something towards ensuring its accuracy. The characteristics of the Concert as they have been exhibited up to date do not induce any great faith in the prophecy, but it is, at any rate, not likely to be dangerously wrong if the Powers who form the Concert continue to be prepared for eventualities of active discord.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MORE or less rain fell all over India during the week for which the latest reports have been received, and the prospects of the season are generally very fair. Madras received heavy falls, and the area reporting short supplies of water for purposes of irrigation has narrowed down to parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting still continue, and the growing crops look well. The early crops are now being harvested and the yield is moderate. The supply of rain in Bengal was everywhere scanty except in parts of Midnapur, Pabna, and Angul, and in some districts the growing plants are beginning to suffer owing to insufficient moisture. In the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24 Parganas and in Angul rain is urgently needed, and Burdwan, Hooghly, Saran, Pari, and parts of Nadia and Malda also require further supplies of moisture. As a whole, however, prospects are fair. In the United Provinces light rain is reported to have fallen, but more is still required in Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, and Unao for the unirrigated rice tracts. Insects have attacked the rice in one district, and hail has caused some damage in Gonda. In the Punjab also a fair amount of rain has fallen. The early crops are still being harvested, and in some districts cotton picking is proceeding. The irrigated crops are still in good condition, but owing to insufficiency of rain the crops on unirrigated tracts are by no means doing well. The yield of the unirrigated autumn crops is below the average. In some places field rats are damaging the growing plants. Sowing and reaping are proceeding side by side in the North-West Frontier Province, and therh seems to be a sufficient water supply, althouge in Peshawar the rivers are running low. A shortage of fodder is being experienced in some parts also. Heavy rain has slightly damaged the rice, millet, and cotton crops, and it has also injured the recent sowings. However it is satisfactory to note that this damage is more than counterbalanced the general advantage to other autumn crops and other sowings. In Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India, Baroda, and Kashmir the crops are generally in good condition and the prospects held out are favourable. Crops in Burma and Assam would be benefited by a little more rain.

AN Indian Viceroy in embryo, in the view of his friends, says the "Daily Chronicle," is the young Earl of Ronaldshay, who has shown a great predilection for that part of the world. After seeing his book, dealing with sport and politics in the East, through the Press, Lord Ronaldshay is off again for another tour through Asia. This time he will go through Siberia, and down by China and Japan looking in at Siam and Singapore on the return journey. If he is to be Viceroy at Calcutta, at some future time, he is, at any rate, fortifying himself with a fair amount of practical experience of the East—a plan which has served his friend Lord Curzon in good stead.

GREAT interest is felt in local Hindu cricket circles over the forthcoming match with the Oxford University Authentics. The arrangements for the reception of the visitors are now complete. The sole use of the spacious pavilion will be given up to the two teams, the scorers and the press, whilst the members of the Hindu Gymkhana and their friends will be accommodated in tents pitched on the sea face. The northern boundary will be reserved for the tents of the Byculla, Yacht, and Bombay Clubs, and the Bombay Gymkhana. The southern and eastern boundaries will be relegated to the use of the various native clubs. The Hindu Selection Committee have up to date chosen the following players to represent the Hindus in the match on the 21st and 22nd instant: K. S. Sesbachari, M. Subrayalu, and T. Narayana Row of Madras, Rajain Bajanna of Kamptee, Shivshankar of Kathiawar, and Baloo and Bhanda, the local players. Another Madras player, Vital Row, will probably be included, while the remaining vacancies will be filled by local players.

MR. J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL, the Nestor of Parsee cricket, is contemplating getting together a thoroughly representative eleven of native cricketers to meet a combined team of the Gentlemen of India and the Authentics before the latter leave this country. Efforts will be made, we understand, to have Delhi as the venue of the match, but failing that Mr. Patel will endeavour to have the match played at Bombay when the Authentics are passing through again on their way home. A native eleven captained by K. S. Ranjitsingji, who will be out in India shortly, and including Ansan-ul-Hak of Jullundur, Ali Hasan of Aligarh College, Jayaram, Seshacheri, and Narayana Row of Madras, and Meherhomji, Mistry, and Mehta, would test the powers of the finest eleven the European cricketers of India and the Authentics could put in the field.

MR. John A. Booth, Canadian humourist, arrived in Karachi one the 4th instant, overland from Europe via, Siberia, Japan, Korea, China, French Indo China, Siam, and Burma. Mr. Booth commenced his remarkable tour on the 22nd December, 1897 on the following agreement with the "New York Herald," that enterprising north American journal, for a tour round the world by land as far as possible and by water when impossible by land. According to the rather curious conditions of the wager, love of sport and adventures that he should leave New York city without money at 6 p.m. on the 22nd December, 1897, he is not to beg, borrow, or steal, he must make his living out of his official art, he has a period of 8 years to circle the globe, visiting 50 towns or cities in every country throughout the world. Should Mr. Booth fulfil these conditions in every detail, and show proof that he has visited and passed through the countries laid down, his books have got to be stamped by officials through the country he travels and Mr. Booth carries for this purpose autograph books, he is to receive £10,000. Mr Booth will give a lecture relating to his remarkable tour, which should prove interesting and instructive. The lecture was given in connection with Captain Bruce's entertainment at the Fiere Hall on Monday, the 10th instant.

THE "Hon. Stuart Hamilton" alias Wilson, an under-trial prisoner, escaped from Jubbulpore jail at 5-30 on Sunday morning by means of a rope. Mounted police were sent to capture him. Particulars of Wilson's case have already been given though the name before given was "The Hon. Hamilton Stewart." The man was arrested on a charge of cheating Lieutenant Lewis at Jubbulpore where he had been introduced to the members of the Club under his fictitious name. He was being kept in custody preparatory to being sent to Allahabad for trial as a European British subject.

EVERYONE knows of instances in which the Bible has acted as a defence against steel or bullet aimed at its owner. A correspondent now asks, "Can the Bible be a form of corruption? This startling question," he says, "is raised by the action of Mr. Ford Ridley, the Tory M. P. for South West Bethnal Green. This gentleman has offered to present to every child in the Sunday Schools, Board schools, and Voluntary schools of his constituency a beautiful Bible, bearing in letters of gold an inscription containing the names of the donor and the recipient, and 'in commemoration of King Edward VII.'s most glorious Coronation.' All the schools in South West Bethnal Green have accepted the gift, except the Sunday School of the Rev. W. Cuff's chapel."

THE BEEF BARONS.

THE CREATORS OF THE MEAT TRUST.

BY FRANK FAYANT.

WHO are the beef barons? In cartoons they are pictured as monsters of horrible mien, trampling Uncle Sam under foot and clutching after the coat-tails of fleeing John Bull.

When the householder sees his meat bills grow he inwardly curses the gluttonous monsters who have "cornered" the Western meat supply.

Now they have a gigantic trust up their sleeves which, rumour says, they fear to bring to light while the public wrath is aroused by the disastrous coal strike. Out West they call the beef barons the "Big Four," and are proud of them. The wonderful stories of their careers are, writes Mr. Frank Fayant in the "Daily Express," told by ambitious mothers to inspire their lads to strenuous lives.

Years ago there was a poor boy who was born under the shadows of the Black Forest, Nelson Morris was his name. His parents were not peasants, but the revolution of, 48 deprived them of the little property they had.

They scraped up enough money to pay passage to the land of freedom in the West, and they settled in New England. The young son was "bound out" to an itinerant pedlar to carry a pack until he reached his majority. But he inherited the love for freedom that had driven his father across the ocean, and he had been tramping behind the pedlar over the rough New England roads only three months when he made a break for liberty. He picked up some cheap "Yankee notions" and took to the road on his own account.

ONCE A CHARCOAL BURNER.

The Connecticut farmers found him a sharp trader. His meagre savings found their way back to the father and mother. Gradually he drifted westward. For a while he roughed it in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. At one time he was a charcoal burner. He seldom get above doing the hardest manual labour. He kept following the setting sun.

In Pittsburg he heard of the rich prairie country beyond, and he determined to better his fortunes there. He was still living a hand-to-mouth existence.

He worked his way by canal boat up to Buffalo. There he got a captain of a lake freighter to let him work his passage through the lakes. The ship did not go as far as Chicago, and young Morris made the remainder of the journey afoot.

Chicago was then coming into prominence as a cattle market. The lad from New England—then only fifteen years old—found work with one of the cattle drovers. His wages were twenty shillings a month, with room and board. He managed to save all the money.

Many nights he rented his bed to drovers, finding a sleeping-place where he could, in a stable or an alley. He endured privation for the sake of saving the little money he was earning. He never forgot his father and mother. He dreamed of some day making them more comfortable than they had ever been before the revolution destroyed their home in the Fatherland.

With his first savings the boy made his start in the meat business. He bought disabled cattle and hogs when they fell by the wayside and hauled them to the nearest market. In this way he began to accumulate enough money to risk making larger operations. He developed into a full-fledged cattle-buyer before he reached the age at which he was to have been released from this "apprenticeship" to the New England pedlar.

EARLY PROSPERITY.

At the age of twenty-three Morris had prospered so well in his trading that he bought the old home in the Black Forest and sent his father and mother back there to live in comfort and happiness.

For ten years this had been his life's ambition. Having accomplished this object, a short while before seemingly hopelessly unattainable, he plunged with greater vigour into his work in Chicago, and he rose steadily, enlarging his business year after year.

Having endured the worst privations as a boy, he came to man's estate with a little fortune, won by never-ending toil. Now he buys cattle by the hundreds of thousands. Such has been the career of Nelson Morris, one of the beef barons.

The biggest of the "Big Four" is Gustavus Swift. He is really the originator of the present system of curing and refrigerating meats for long-distance shipment. When he began doing this his friends laughed at him for making such a rash experiment. They told him they had tried it and found it "a losing game."

But Swift was a Yankee with ideas of his own, and he stuck to them, and built a great fortune. Early in life he started in the beef business in his native town, down in the Cape Cod country. He was successful enough to accumulate some £10,000 before setting out for the Western cattle country.

One of the stories they tell of him in Cape Cod is characteristic of the man. With two other cattle-buyers he made a trip to another part of the State to look for cattle. The town they were to go to lay off the main line of the railway, and it was necessary to leave the sleeping-car very early in the morning and take a train on a branch line.

SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES.

The three buyers did not awaken until their train reached the junction, as the car-porter had forgotten them. Swift's companions swore at the porter and said they would have to give up the visit to the interior town, for there was not time to dress.

"You can do what you like," said Swift, "but I am going to get there this morning."

Hurriedly slipping on his trousers and coat, he grabbed his shoes and his other clothing under his arm and jumped out of the sleeping-car. He completed dressing in the baggage-car of the branch-line train, and did the business he had set out to do.

Mr. Swift's friends say that he never lets an opportunity slip by; this is one reason why he is rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

To tell about the third of the "beef barons." He was a Kilkenny boy, who emigrated with his parents to the American North-West when he was eight years old.

Michael Cudahy was a poor boy, and he had to go to work at an early age to help to support the family. He did not, like Nelson Morris, try one thing and another until chance threw him into the packing business. He was a butcher's boy at the start, and before he was fifteen he was in the employ of the pioneer packers of Milwaukee.

Through the terrible Civil War he was engaged in sending provisions to the armies, and after the war was over he started in the business for himself.

His first venture did not prosper. His old employers took him back, and after a time put him in charge of their Milwaukee packing-house.

For many years after he was a partner of the elder Armour, but twelve years ago he withdrew to establish a business of his own. He has prospered immensely. One of his recent ventures is supplying provisions to the miners in far-off Alaska.

One more of the "barons," there is to tell about—Ogden Armour, a young man. Upon him has fallen the task of carrying on the great business developed by his father, who at the time of his death, as employing 30,000 men all over the world. The father rose from humble surroundings like the other "barons," but Ogden Armour entered the stockyards a university graduate and the heir to a great fortune.

For fifteen years he has reported himself at the yards every morning at half-past seven. It is related that after the recent death of his father his conduct was closely observed by an old workman, who had served many years under the founder.

Morning after morning the zealous guardian of the Armour traditions watched the young packer drive into the yards at half-past seven. When convinced that this was a settled habit, the old man turned to the barn boss with a glow of pride on his face and exclaimed:—

"He sticks t'th' awld man's alarum clock all right, just as whin he was running th' buil worracks from th' little corner room in th' big office down town."

THE magnificent and often sombre history of Holyrood Palace is to have a modern chapter. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, who was recently the King's guest, speaking in Edinburgh, said he was glad to know that King Edward proposed to reside at Holyrood next year. His Majesty would have done so this year but for his illness.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

EULOGY OF LORD CURZON.

SUGGESTED EXTENSION OF TERM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Replying to various questions raised on the Budget, Lord George Hamilton dwelt on the revival of prosperity in India which was evidenced by the increase of revenue. He said that it had been decided to devote a million and a half sterling as a special grant for the industries, provinces, and services which had suffered from the drought. The estimated surplus for the current year was upwards of £1,800,000 sterling.

He anticipated some increase in military expenditure, and said that it was not improbable that it would be necessary to increase the number of white troops in India. Moreover, he remarked, keeping our armaments on a level with the latest requirements of science would probably necessitate some increase. However, military expenditure depended considerably upon policy. Our policy neither changed nor varied. It was unaggressive, and based on the principle of self-defence, and regulated by vigilant observance.

The death of Abdur Rahman had nowise affected our engagements with Russia concerning our respective spheres of action, intercourse, and influence, nor the principle underlying the understanding between ourselves and the ruler of Afghanistan.

Lord George Hamilton proceeded to explain that the Government gladly availed itself of the conclusion of peace to modify its previous decision and undertook the whole cost of the entertainment of the Indian guests at the Coronation.

He stated that a departmental Committee had been appointed to deal with the question of adjustments between the Treasury and the Indian Exchequer.

He said that the Coronation had a deeper significance for India than any part of the Empire. Lord George Hamilton remarked that he had no conception, until he came in contact with the representatives from India, of the depth and intensity of the loyalty and reverence of India for the Sovereign.

Both the India Office Reception and the Delhi Durbar were intended to symbolise the fact that all the antagonistic races and religions in India were united in a common bond of fealty to the Throne.

The Officer who would preside at the Durbar was worthy of the occasion. His example had infused fresh life and vitality into every branch of administration. He had been fearless in exposing wrong, and untiring in hunting down evil and advancing reforms. He had taxed even his indefatigable powers of work to the detriment of his physical health.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to further comments on that part of the Administration which was least satisfactory and which related to the promotion of railways, said speedier machinery was needed. He stated that Mr. Robertson who was appointed in 1900 to investigate the management of Indian Railways has been to America and is about to proceed to India to make a final report on which Lord Curzon will doubtless make suggestions, probably in the direction of excluding railways as far as possible from the general administration and assigning their direction to experts.

He deprecated the remission of taxation until it was certain that it would not be necessary to reimpose it.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE REMOVAL OF GRIEVANACES.

Sir M. Bhownagree, in the course of the Indian Budget debate, advocated taking the opportunity offered by the organisation by the Government of the new Colonies to remedy the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He hoped that Mr. Chamberlain would deal with the question on the spot.

Sir Bhownagree also urged amid cheers the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office.

PRESS OPINION.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The "Standard" pays a tribute to the Indian Administration but joins with the "Daily News" and the "Chronicle" in urging a reduction of the Salt Tax.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

THE GIFTS TO THE ROYAL DRAGOONS

LORD LANSDOWNE AT SANDRINGHAM.

Each of the Kaiser's gifts to the 1st Royal Dragoons for the relief of the families of men serving in South Africa amounted to five hundred pounds.

Lord Lansdowne has gone to Sandringham.

REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

The transport Manitoba, with 1,000 Boer prisoners, has arrived at Simonstown.

SIAMESE PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

Chakrabongse, the youngest son of the King of Siam, has arrived at Plymouth from New York en route for Russia.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MANDAMALA.

DAMAGE NEARLY EIGHT LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

News has been received of a large fire having occurred at Mandamala, Naraingunge, on Sunday. The premises of Messrs. R. Sim and Co. and jute to the value of seven or eight lakhs have been destroyed. The property is understood to be fully insured.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

MR. BALFOUR AT THE GUILDHALL.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SOMALILAND.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

LONDON OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Guildhall yesterday, said that the war answered affirmatively the questions asked before the war, namely, whether the British were desirous of peace but ready for war and whether the Colonies were ready to fight for the Empire.

He looked to the future of South Africa in a hopeful but not too sanguine spirit. Despite the great difficulties he was confident in Lord Milner's long tried genius and splendid administrative ability and in the results of Mr. Chamberlain's visit which is the happiest of the intentions that have made Mr. Chamberlain's colonial administration the greatest in history.

He refused to discuss "the wildest and most fantastic inventions" relative to the Kaiser's visit.

Referring to Somaliland, he said that country was of no very great imperial importance, and only attracted such interest because it brought into high relief Italy's friendliness and readiness to co-operate for common interests.

He congratulated Lord Lansdowne on his successful diplomacy in concluding the Commercial Treaty with China and the Japanese alliance.

He said that he believed that every Power in Europe was firmly resolved to maintain peace. The European Concert would play a greater part in future civilisation than in the past.

Baron Hayashi, replying for the Foreign Ministers, said his reception was an honour, and dwelt upon the close and intimate relations between England and Japan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Papers of all shades eulogise Mr. Balfour's speech at the Guildhall, especially the passage referring to foreign politics which the Opposition journals regard as an indication of his anxiety to revert to Lord Salisbury's steady effort after an international Concert.

DEATH OF SIR A. MACKENZIE.

A FORMER LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir A. Mackenzie, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is dead.

[Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K. C. S. I., was born at Dumfries on the 28th June, 1842, the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Mackenzie, D. D. He was educated at Edward VI's Grammar School, Birmingham and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1861. He arrived in India on the 11th December, 1862, and served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. From February, 1866, he served as Under Secretary and Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He was on famine duty in 1873, and was Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1875 and 1877. He became Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal in October, 1877, and was appointed member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1879. In 1882 he became Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and in May, 1886, he was made C. S. I. In the next year, 1887, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and in 1890 Chief Commissioner of Burma. He was created K. C. S. I. in January, 1891. In April 1895 he became a member of the Governor-General's Council, and in December of the same year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He retired in April, 1898. He wrote in 1884 a History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the N. E. Frontier of Bengal.]

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, NOVEMBER 11.

Two matches were completed to-day in connection with the championship series of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting. The following are the results :—

MATCH VI.—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Corporal Goodman, R. I. R.	33	60
Clr.-Sergt. Goodwyn, O. L. I.	33	30
Clr-Sergt Davidson, H. M. S. Magdala...	33	20
Corporal Forrest, Royal Scots	33	10
Sergt Scott, Royal Scots	33	10
Clr-Sergt Bruen, Connaught Rangers ...	33	10
Lce-Corl Anstey, Royal Scots	33	10

There were ten prizes of Rs. 5 and fifteen of Rs. 2 each

MATCH XVII.—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Private Govindrao Bhosle, 17th Bo. I	33	25
Havildar Genda Jan, 7th Pioneers ...	33	20
Subedar Ramchanderrao Mohite, 3rd Bo. L. I.	33	15
Naik Arjun Saradar, 17th Bo. I ...	32	10
Lce-Naik Sawaram, 7th Pioneers ...	32	10
Private Shaik Mahbux, 17th Bo. I. ...	32	10

There were six prizes of Rs. 5, four of Rs. 4, and twenty of Rs. 2.

LATER.

Later two more matches were shot for. The result of the evening shooting was very good. Sergeant Ramsay, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, made a possible in 500 yards. Amongst natives Color-Havildar Vittoo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, made 34. The following are the scores :—

MATCH VII.—500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt Ramsay, B. B. C. I. R. V.	35	60
Lce-Corpl Evans, Shropshires	34	30
Corpl Clarke, B. V. A.	34	20
Private Watkins, Royal Scots. ...	34	10
Corpl Gillespie, B. B. C. I. R. V.	34	10
Sergt Richards, R. I. R.	34	10
Col.-Sergt Bruen, Connaught Rangers.	34	10

MATCH XVIII.—500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Clr-Hav Vittoo Parab 17th Bo I... ...	34	25
Lce-Naik Gunpatrao Gade, 16th Bo I ...	34	20
Naik Saya Singh, 12th Bo I	32	15
Private Nilkantrao Sinde, 17th Bo I ...	31	10
Private Gangaram Yeshwant, 17th Bo I	31	10
Naik Sakaram Kadam, 17th Bo I ...	31	10

THE R. F. A. PRACTICE CAMP.

POONA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Royal Field Artillery Practice Camp will be held at Pimpri from the 17th of January to the 7th of February, 1903. The 75th Battery, now at Ahmednagar, will march from that station to attend the Camp.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

STATE BANQUET AT BUNDI.

VICEROY'S CAMP, BUNDI, Nov. 10.

At the conclusion of the State banquet this evening, the Maharao Raja, with the principal Sirdars, joined the Viceroy and party at the dinner table.

After the Viceroy had proposed the health of the King, the Maharao Raja proposed the health of the Viceroy in the vernacular, speaking as follows:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—With all my heart I welcome your Excellencies here, and it is a matter of special delight to me to think that though Bundi is far from the Railway, yet your Excellencies have graciously done my State and myself the great honour of your kind visit, with even much personal inconvenience to yourselves. This shows your Excellencies' great kindness to me and will no doubt ever remain memorable, my Lord, in the history of Bundi, for which we are all much indebted to your Excellencies. I now ask all my friends assembled here to enthusiastically drink to the health of their most Gracious Majesties the Emperor and Empress and of my patron, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, with hearty prayers that God may grant every success and prosperity to the rule of the British.

Major Pritchard, Political Agent, afterwards read a translation in English.

The Viceroy replied to the toast in the following words :— Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Eighty years ago in 1823, Mr. John Adam, while officiating as Governor-General, pending the arrival in India of Lord Amherst, paid a visit to Bundi, and was received with great honour by the then Maharao Rajah as the representative of the British Crown Perhaps the fact which the Maharao has mentioned, namely that the State is so far from the railway, is the real explanation why no Governor-General has been to Bundi since those days. It gives me much pleasure to be the first to break this long spell of absence, and to see the Chief of this old world and conservative State in the picturesque surroundings of his ancestral home. Even the most out-of-the-way places are now brought into contact with civilisation, and parts of India, hitherto isolated and remote, are being drawn together by forces which none can resist. For instance, the late famine in 1899-1900, which hit Bundi very hard, and for his services in connection with which I had the gratification of recommending the Maharao Raja for a G. C. I. E. in 1901, has taught the State the advantages of a railway, and his Highness pointed out to me yesterday what he hopes will be the site of the Bundi station on the future Baran-Marwar line. I am very much obliged to his Highness for his kindness in proposing our healths, and both Lady Curzon and I, will always retain agreeable recollections of his gracious entertainment of us at his capital city, unique and famous even among the many beauties and marvels of Rajputana. I ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the health of our illustrious host, his Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

VISITORS AT NO. 2 CAMP.

DELHI, NOV. 10.

Visitor's Camp No. 2 was organized by the Durbar authorities for the accommodation of European visitors, who, being duly accredited and properly introduced, would pay a reasonable price for thoroughly well-furnished tent accommodation with up-to-date catering. This camp is located outside the city walls, and there is a station on the new Light Railway on the edge of this Camp. Trains will leave every twelve minutes for the various centres of the Durbar Camp. There is also a post and telegraph office now erected in this Camp. Many of the tents are already in position, and needless to say all available accommodation has already been filled up. The list of visitors is certainly interesting and distinctly cosmopolitan. The following list is correct to date. Some forty names have been omitted for which Messrs. Cook are responsible, these will be probably American visitors. To-day's list is as follows:—

Mr. Phipps of U. S. A., with ten friends. Mr Phipps will be known as Mr. Carnegie's partner and the recent generous donor to the Boer Widow Fund.

Mr. George Angus and Mrs Angus of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a lady friend.

Mr. A. J. Barry and Mrs. Barry,

Mr. A. F. Bentley, Mrs. Bentley, and the two Misses Bentley, Totton, Hants.

Mr. Bertram Pott,

Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, London,

Mr. F. B. Bradley,

Herr H. Brunsu, Attache to the German Consulate,

Mrs. and Miss Johnstone Bruce,

Mr. F. Brown, General Manager, Murree Brewery Co.,

Mrs. C. Campbell,

Colonel W. Capper, Director of Military Education, Simla,

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Cardeir, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department Simla,

Major W. Cooper, 10th Bengal Lancers, Simla,

Mr. R. W. Cox,

Mr C. Dhanjibhoy,

Mr. E. R. Dunford and Mrs. Dunford,

Miss Ellis,

Mr and Mrs. Elliot,

Mr. Cowasjee Pestanjee Furdoonjee,

Mr. A. N. Forbes,

Mr. A. Frowan and Mrs. Frowan,

Mrs. George Morgan,

The German Consul from Calcutta,

Miss Graham,

Monsieur H. H. Getty and Mdlle. Getty, Paris,

Mr. C. Gumm,

Mr. E. A Gubbay, Calcutta,

Mr. M. S. Gubbay,

Mr. Harrington, Calcutta, and Mrs. Harrington,

Mrs. Henderson,

Mr. R. S Raskin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, Simla,

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hawkins,

Madame Henrietta G. Mainwaring and a lady friend, Kensington Palace Mansions, London,

Mr. and Mrs. Ingle, Calcutta,

Mr. J. J. Jacobs, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore,

Mr. H. A. Joseph, Madras,

Miss Law, for whom accommodation has been reserved by Mr. Justice Law,

Mr. W. J. MacCaw,

Mr. R. W. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell

Mr. C. W. McWinn,

Colonel E. Mathew, C. B., London,

Mr. L. C. Miller, District Judge, Madras, and Mrs. Miller,

Mr. E. Moreau, Calcutta,

Mr. Moses,

Madame Calvady, Paris,

Mr. Stuart Napier, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Meerut,

Mr. and Miss. Neale,

Mr. and Miss. Over,

Mr. and Mrs. O'Kennedy and niece,

Major Ommaney, 1st Goorkhas Rifles, and Mrs. Ommaney,

Mr. and Mrs. Palay, Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds,

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker,

Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. and Mrs. Percy Hunstock Hall, Market Drayton, Salop

Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Commissioner, Agra, and Mrs. Reynolds.

Miss Robertson.

The Hon. L. T. Russell, Judge High Court, Bombay, and Mrs. Russell.

Mr. A. Saunders, Jhansi, and Mrs. Saunders.

Herr Schwabe and wife,

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Scott, Rutland Gate, London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Skinner, Assam.

Major H. H. Smythe and Mrs. Smythe,

Major-General Stewart, C. B.

Mr. E. W. Stoney, Madras,

Mrs. Susanna Graham and Miss Graham,

Mr. G. Sutherland,

Mr. H. C. Smith,

Miss Taylor,

Mr. A. J. R. Thornett, Sydney, Australia, and Mrs. Thornett.

Mrs. Tibbets,

Colonel W. H. Unwin,

Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Police Commission held its first sitting in Calcutta to-day. Three witnesses were examined, all of whom were agreed that the police force sadly needed reform. This is due to the salaries paid not being sufficient to attract suitable men. Various suggestions were made for the improvement of the force, the principal ones being a large increase in the salaries of subordinates and proper training of men. There was a divergence of opinion as to whether some magisterial appointments should be given to inspectors with the object of improving their prospects.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The President of the Bombay Presidency Association has received the following reply from the Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, Judicial Department, to the representation recently forwarded to the Government of India on the subject of the constitution of the Police Commission :—

With reference to your telegram to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 14th October, 1902, praying that non-official Indian members from each presidency and province may be added to the Police Commission, I am directed to inform you, under instructions from the Government of India, that even if it were not now too late to do so, the Governor-General in Council sees no reason to alter the constitution of the Commission, which will commence its inquiries in a few days, and that the objects which the Association have in view, are adequately met by the fact that two members of the Commission or nearly one-third of its strength are representative Indians.

THE QUETTA WATER SUPPLY.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

Detailed estimates amounting to three and a quarter lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for a high level reservoir and a seven inch main connection of the Quetta water supply.

NATIVE INFANTRY LINES AT MEEMUCH.

Sanction has been given for the demolition and sale by auction of a portion of the Neemuch Native Infantry lines, comprising sixteen pandals and seven native officers quarters.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

DEPARTURE OF HIS RETINUE FOR DELHI.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 11.

A special train conveying fifty tents and furniture, seventy-five ponies and transport carts, and fifty five servants, belonging to the Mysore Maharajah's party, left for Delhi at noon yesterday. The representatives of the civil and military station of Bangalore selected by the British resident to accompany him to Delhi are Rai Bahadur A Maigondadeva Mudaliar and Rai Bahadur B. Annasawmy Mudaliar. The former gentleman who has offered to feed 10,000 poor of all classes on the Coronation day next January has just added to his munificence in building a European maternity ward in the Lady Curzon Hospital by providing funds for another such ward to meet the rapidly growing requirements of that popular institution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The transport Ortona from Natal lands the Liverpool Regiment in Burma and the Andaman Islands in about a fortnight. She brings amongst others Colonel Driscoll of Driscoll's Famous Scouts.

The following postings are settled of officers coming to India to qualify for the Staff Corps:—Second-Lieut. Talbot, 2nd Bedfords, to the Punjab ; Second-Lieut. Wagstaff, 2nd Dorsets, to Bengal ; Lieut. Harrison 1st West India Regiment ; and Second-Lieut. Udol, 1st Welsh, to Madras ; and Second Lieut. Favil, 2nd Worcesters, to Bombay.

Under instructions from Principal Medical Officers of Commands the following postings of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on arrival from South Africa, are ordered :—

Bengal Command.—Major R. J. Copeland to Jhansi for duty in Station Hospital, and Captain W. I. Blackwell, to Bareilly.

Madras Command.—Captain E. Morphew, to Belgaum District ; Captain J J. W. Prescott, to Bangalore District ; and Captain H. S. Anderson, to Bangalore District.

Captain W. J. W. Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Bhuj, from the 4th November inclusive. In addition to his own Regimental duties, there being no other qualified officer available for the Station Staff Officers duties alone, vice Captain A. L. Pilleau, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, relieved.

It is notified for information that the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Bombay Command, will be away from Poona from 8th to 13th November, and no application for trial or any other urgent correspondence should be addressed to his office during that period.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters Major F. A. Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, having been appointed Second-in-Command of the new 14th Madras Infantry will proceed to join the Headquarters of that Regiment at Bellary so as to arrive there on 15th November.

Captain F. L. Vincent, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Northern Force at Delhi Manœuvres, will proceed to Delhi on Thursday, the 13th instant. Captain Pillean, I. C. S., is to act for him.

FIRE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD.

A fire broke out at about 7-35 p. m. yesterday in a corrugated iron roofed shed, the property of Haji Ismail Tar Mahomed, situated on the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon. The shed contained a large quantity of charcoal. The fire was first observed by a Ramosi and Mr. Ringrow, the Preventive Officer, who telephoned to the authorities. The Chinchpoghli fire engine was the first to come on the scene, followed by others. The Chinchpoghli fire engine brought the fire into control within an hour. The cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at four to five thousand rupees.

MR. S. PRESTON has arrived in Simla, and has taken over his appointment as Joint Secretary for Irrigation to the Government of India.

THE post offices are preparing an enteresting souvenir of the Delhi Durbar in the form of a directory which will include a complete collection of Indian postage stamps, all bearing the King's effigy and stamped 1st January, 1903. Price of issue one rupee.

THE fact that the Admiralty have seen fit to cut down the Britannia course to sixteen months does not appear to have aroused any comment. The cruiser Isis has just been attached to the Britannia as tender in order that the cadets may be able to take cruises in a sea-going vessel equipped with modern guns and internal appliances. But it appears that under the present arrangements there is no time for cadets to take cruises without neglecting their reduced educational course. The remedy proposed is that the cadets should serve in the sea-going training ship for a year after quitting the Britannia instead of as at present, during their course.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DISBANDMENT OF CAPE COLONY TOWN GUARDS.

LONDON, October 25th.—An order issued by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, at the instance, it is alleged, of the Africander Bond, for the disbandment of all the town guards, has caused strong resentment and indignation on the part of the Cape loyalists.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ESTABLISHED.

A department of agriculture has been formed in the Transvaal, to cope with the disease among horses, and to carry out the operations in connection with the re-stocking of the land.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

ITALY'S CO-OPERATION.

London, October 25th.—The "Secolo XIX," of Genoa, states that it learns through an influential personage at Rome that Italy would permit Great Britain to carry on military operations against the Mullah in Somaliland in the Italian sphere of influence. The personage in question added that he did not believe the Mullah would attack the Italians, but in the event of his doing so Italy would co-operate with Great Britain against him.

THE END OF THE FRENCH STRIKE.

EFFECTS OF THE PREMIER'S INTERVENTION.

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News", writing on October 24, says:—

The Dunkirk strike has ended none too soon The men were getting out of hand, and the situation was becoming a most perplexing one for the Government.

The time-honoured tradition in case of labour riots is for the Government (representing, as it usually does, class interests) to send troops to the disturbed districts and deal summarily with the rioters, but, notwithstanding appearances, violence is no remedy. M. Constans suppressed the riots at Fourmies, but he never became Prime Minister again after that event. The crowd having thrown stones at the military the latter retaliated and nine persons were killed. To this day Fourmies survives in the popular imagination as a "massacre" It has borne its lesson and has taught those in authority that human life is valued more highly than a generation ago. But apart from humane considerations the Combes Administration was bound in duty on account of its advanced complexion to avoid bloodshed. The labour leaders knew this, while middle-class opinion was wondering how M. Combes would bring the strikers "to their senses." Strong as the present Administration is, with its majority of a hundred and the most compact following that has existed in the last thirty years, it was not strong enough to commit a blunder, or even to be merely unfortunate.

The Nationalists were chuckling. Providence was playing into their hands. This impression was felt far more vividly after a casual visit to the Chamber of Deputies than from reading the papers. In troublous times the Palais-Bourbon is a wonderful barometer of public opinion. Everything is now arranged, and the Nationalists are in great trouble.

A Socialist member, M. Gerault Richard, writes, with perfect truth :—

"I never saw more crestfallen countenances than those of the partisans of law and order when the Premier read out the telegram announcing the conclusion of an agreement between masters and men."

The whole scene was one of the most dramatic witnessed for many years in the House. The debate had been going on for several hours. M. Jaures had delivered one of his telling speeches. One of his points was that if President Roosevelt was able to settle the colliers' strike in Pennsylvania, the French Government had no right to say it could do nothing.

About five o'clock the same day the "Temps" came out with alarmist despatches from Dunkirk. A director of a coal company, M. Plichon, made use of these telegrams in a speech. He said he had heard the rioters had set fire to the warehouses along the docks ; that they had looted a house and that the state of siege had been proclaimed at Dunkirk. These words created a profound sensation. M. Combes, interrupting asked : "Who says that ? Do you take the responsibility for these assertions ?"

M. Plichon was taken aback, but another mining director, M. Guillain, came to his rescue "I telephoned at half-past one" said the latter "to the President of the Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce. He confirmed the news that disorder reigns at Dunkirk. I call upon the Government to restore order."

The Centre cheered the Right chuckled in a most cynical manner, rejoicing at the prospect of salvation for the Convent schools, albeit at the price of a national calamity. Their leaders decided upon obstruction tactics in hopes of receiving an hour or two later fuller news from Dunkirk.

M. Meline left his seat, and was seen in earnest conversation with M. Ribot. Was this the opportunity he had been looking out for these last three long years ? Baron Reille, a stiff-necked Tory, the heir to large collieries, proposed the adjournment of the House. Another reactionist suggested a night sitting.

But all these schemes were foiled by the arrival of news from Dunkirk, though not the sort of news M. Meline expected.

M. Combes went up to the Tribune, and a hushed silence followed. The Premier said he had received two telegrams. The first one, dated 1-40 from the Sous-Prefet of Dunkirk, said the troops were insufficient to maintain order in presence of 4,000 or 5,000 strikers, and ask for reinforcements. The second dispatch, from the Prefet of Lille, stated: "The strike is at an end ; work will be resumed to-morrow morning. Employers and men are entirely agreed."

Nothing could be more significant than the manner in which this communication was received—cheers on the Left, silence and consternation on the Right.

After this the resolution inviting the Government to use its influence in favour of arbitration in the colliers' strike was carried by a majority of 150.

The labour leaders at Dunkirk have written to the Prefet that they and the labour delegates repudiate all responsibility for the riots. This lends some countenance to the view taken for the last fortnight by the Radical papers that the action of coal companies reducing wages and the subsequent disturbances are the outcome of the same sinister influences which were at work in the time of Boulangism, at Rennes and in Paris at the time of Felix Faures's burial and President Loubet's election.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY IN MOROCCO.

REMARKABLE PUNISHMENT.

A despatch from Tangier gives particulars of the murder of the British missionary, Mr. Cooper, and the fate of the murderer. The tragedy occurred at Fez while the Sultan was in the city. Mr. Cooper was passing quietly along the main street when a fanatic rushed upon him and stabbed him to death. The murderer immediately took refuge in the sanctuary of Muley Dris, one of the holiest shrines in Morocco. The Sultan, on hearing the news, fell in a furious rage, and issued orders that the murderer, should be forthwith dragged from the sanctuary and brought into his presence. The officers of the Imperial Court were amazed and fearful that the people would rise in rebellion if his Majesty's orders should be carried out, for up to that moment the universally venerated sanctuary of Muley Dris had never once been violated, even under the greatest provocation. The Sultan, however, insisted, and was obeyed. The murderer, with a strong escort of troops, was taken through the chief streets of the city, and flogged at nearly every step, and he was afterwards decapitated in front of the Grand Mosque.

This remarkable exhibition of courage and energy on the part of the Sultan was due not only to fear of possible action by the British Government, but also to the fact that his Majesty was aware that if he showed any weakness or hesitation the mob would have risen and murdered all the Europeans in Fez, a plot to that end having actually been discovered.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL PROGRESS.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

LAWN TENNIS RULES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

It will soon be impossible to say that the advantage in football rests with the home team, for again on Saturday the majority of victories were secured by visiting clubs. Out of nine matches in the first division of the League, six were won by teams playing away from home. Every game came to a definite conclusion. This is very pleasing as it gives variety to the game, and what is equally gratifying is that each week sees a fresh club leading the table, giving promise of a keen competition until the end of the season. Such teams as Liverpool, Newcastle United, and Grimsby were defeated pointless on their own grounds, whereas even those visiting teams who failed to win managed to secure at least one goal. The result of the Bury and Sunderland match was very surprising. Neither team could take the field at full strength, but Bury had the best of the game and won by three goals to one. They are now first on the table, having won five matches out of seven and lost one. Their points number eleven, as do those of the four teams immediately beneath them, who have, however, played more matches. The performances of the Sheffield and Nottingham teams were extremely odd. Sheffield Wednesday proved successful playing away from home at Grimsby, and the other Sheffield club, playing on their own ground, where one would expect them to hold the advantage, were beaten by West Bromwich Albion, while Notts Forest went down at Nottingham before Stoke, and Notts County won at Liverpool. It was thought that Notts County would stand no chance against Liverpool. The most remarkable success of the afternoon was that of Middlesbrough at Newcastle, where they defeated the United of that place by the margin of one goal. Newcastle could boast of victories over Sheffield Wednesday, Stoke, and Notts County, and had a record of five games won out of six, having at one time headed the table, while their opponents, on the other hand, had from the beginning of the season gained very moderate success. It is rather strange that the only defeats suffered by Newcastle this season have been administered by Middlesbrough and West Bromwich—the two teams elevated to the First Division. The Bolton Wanderers experienced another beating on Saturday, this time at the hands of the Wolverhampton Wanderers, who took the field in a weakened condition. Bolton are doing very badly this season, having lost all their seven matches. The victory of the visiting team, Derby County, at Blackburn, was not surprising ; indeed, one would have felt surprise at any other result. Only once, out of eight matches, have Blackburn Rovers won a match this season. Aston Villa received a visit from Everton and managed to beat their opponents by two goals to one.

Eight matches were played in the Second Division of the League, two ending in draws, while the victories were equally divided between home and visiting teams. As Lincoln City failed to beat Barton United, and the Doncaster Rovers were disposed of by Bristol City, the Bristol team are again first on the table. The three clubs immediately below them are Lincoln City, Manchester City, and Woolwich Arsenal. The last-named team won their match against Glossop, Manchester City easily defeated Burslem Port Vale, but Lincoln City could not make more than a draw of their match against Burton United, who stand sixth on the table. The most surprising result of the day in this division was the beating received by Small Heath from Gainsborough. The "Heathens" have been doing very well this season, among the clubs they have defeated being Manchester City and Preston North End. Stockport, the Doncaster Rovers, and Glossop occupy respectively the last three places. Portsmouth had what was thought to be a splendid opportunity of strengthening their position as leaders of the Southern League, when on Saturday they received a visit from Northampton. But their attack and defence both failed and the victory went to the visitors by the only goal scored. This result has the effect of bracketing Portsmouth with the Bristol Rovers and Reading. All three teams have won four matches out of seven, lost one, and drawn two, their points amounting to ten. Tottenham Hotspur are fourth on the table, and have, perhaps, the best record of any team in the competition, having secured nine points in six fixtures. They did not experience much difficulty in disposing of Brentford on Saturday.

Immense interest is being evinced as regards the probable strength of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic teams. Of the freshmen very little can be said at present. Many public-school cracks are in residence both ways, but public-school form is proverbially most unreliable. It is hoped, however, that several good distance runners will be unearthed at Oxford, and more than one above average sprinter at Cambridge. On public-school form this ought to be so. Otherwise, the prospects at either Varsity are rosy enough. A. A. Wilson (Worcester), a son of the ever famous "J. G.," is the new Dark Blue president. He will have a good nucleus of Old Blues to fall back upon—that is, Messrs. Garnier, Gay-Roberts, Morrell, Holding, Huyshe, Godby, Joy, and (probably) Bulkeley and Coe. Of these Garnier, Coe, and Gay-Roberts were winners last year. Quite a large number of smart Seniors are also in residence, notably Messrs. Leach, Sherlock, Sharp, McKelvie, Harcourt, Howard, Smith, and Blackwell. Of some of these much is expected this season. G. Howard-Smith (Trinity) is the new Cambridge president. He has shown fine form over hurdles and in high-jumping both in England and America, and hopes to improve this year. Of the Old Blues still available, the following are the most likely to compete again :—Messrs. Gregson, Spicer, Leeke, Churchill, Barclay, Barbery, Doorly, Young, Bennett, Anderson, and Corry. Of the Seniors, the following should show up well :—Messrs. Collier (of L.A.C. fame), Driffield, Leader, Wilson, Ridley, Paget-Tomlinson, Cooke, Walkey, and Garnett. The Freshmen's sports are fixed for the 30th and 31st instant, while the Oxford newcomers will fight for supremacy a week later. Both the O.U.A.C. and the C.U.A. C. will again arrange a full fixture list for this Term, and some notable performances are assured.

A matter of considerable interest and importance to all lawn tennis players came up for discussion at the adjourned meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association held in London this week. Should the law with regard to the position of the server's feet when delivering the ball be amended ? This question has always provoked keen discussion among the leading players. Under the old rule, which ordains that the server shall have one foot, either right or left, on the base line, it was so easy for players to unconsciously transgress and work the foot—or rather the toes—over the line, and thus nearer the net—an illegality which, though of small moment in the course of ordinary play, gives an undeniable advantage to an expert who makes the service his *forte*. This fact was brought most clearly into view at the recent championship of Europe meeting in Queen's Club and the feet of more than one "crack" had to be carefully watched by relentless linesmen to detect the slightest inclination to foot-fault. Especially was it desirable that the unconscious practice of "going over" should be stopped in regard to players who make it a formidable part of the campaign in a single game to "run up" after service ; it is obvious that in these cases even inches are of vital importance in getting into position at the net. Now, in America, where a great deal of attention has lately been bestowed on the game, the law decrees that both feet shall be behind the base line, and in deciding to adopt this principle last night the L.T.A. have certainly not only done a bold thing (and paid a notable compliment to the American players), but they have, without doubt, added wisdom to boldness. Efforts to reduce the advantage at present held by the server are welcome and sound policy for the balance between him and the "striker out" is notoriously uneven and in need of careful adjustment. In first-class doubles especially the fact of each side alternately winning its service has become monotonous and almost a certainty ; anything to check this sequence and restore the balance of chance is therefore to be welcomed. As to the position, an individual foot should take under the

new rule, an attempt was made to make it ultra vires for either foot to be lifted in the act of service; but the amendment failed, and it was agreed that no "fault" should be called if one foot is above the ground at the time the ball is actually discharged. This is undoubtedly a correct adjudication, for it would revolutionise the methods of most players entirely if both feet were to be tightly glued, as it were, to the grass or wood. Mr. R. F. Doherty, who has never yet been penalised for foot-faulting, keeps both his feet a fixture whilst serving; but the ex-champion does not rely so much on speed as on placing and style. The server who delivers a fast and free ball more often than not raises one or both feet slightly in the effort—though this does not mean that the whole foot leaves the ground—and to escape his wrath and confusion the wording of the new rule is wisely framed—framed, that is, in the interests of the majority.

It is eminently satisfactory to find that the Rules Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club have taken a firm stand on a point of law. According to Rule 5 of the Special Rules for Stroke Competitions, a competitor playing from outside the limits of the teeing ground is disqualified. Mr. H. Ross Conbrough, captain of the Manchester Club, considers that this penalty is unduly severe, and it is said that he is supported by the consensus of opinion in the Manchester district. Mr. Conbrough suggests that the penalty exacted for hitting a ball out of bounds—dropping and losing the distance—might be made to apply also to infringement of Rule 5, and he has been in correspondence with the Rules Committee on the subject. The reply was to the effect that the question had been very carefully considered before the rule was framed, and the Committee were unanimous in holding that the strictest observance of the rules was essential in medal play, and consequently they could not adopt Mr. Conbrough's suggestion. Obviously this was a sound decision. The rule is the same for all, and the competitor who is disqualified for breaking it may blame his own insadvertance. The American Open Championship has just been decided on links at Garden City, which are considered to be among the best in the United States. The winner, Lawrence Auchterlonie, hails from St. Andrews, where he used to compete as an amateur for the championships. In 1895 he was opposed to Mr. Balfour Melville in the final; and although he held a slight advantage towards the end, the match eventually was halved, and going out again Auchterlonie was beaten. He must have played very fine golf at Garden City, for his score of 307 for the four rounds is precisely the same that enabled Alexander Herd to win the Championship at Hoylake this year. His brother, Willie Auchterlonie, secured the blue ribbon of British golf at Prestwick in 1893. In the American contest Mr. Travis and Stewart Gardiner tied for second place at 313 strokes. These figures show a marked improvement as compared with the scoring in the same tournament last year. It was held on links near Boston, and W. Anderson was successful with a score of 331, giving an average of about 83 strokes for each round. Auchterlonie's average was 76 3-4, that of Mr. Travis and Gardiner 78 1-4; so we may conclude that American golf is improving. The "celebrated tour" would have had their work cut out to improve upon the performance of the American Champion for 1902. Jack White must be considered to have done well only to have lost by one hole—thirty-six were played—to Tom Vardon on the latter's home green. Both men played first-rate golf, and the result was in doubt until the last hole was reached. The final stage of the match is to be decided at Sunningdale to-morrow week, and a stubborn contest is sure to be witnessed. Mr. S. Mure Fergusson accomplished a great performance at Sandwhich by winning the scratch prize of the Royal St. George's Club with the fine score of 76, being only a stroke above the par of the green and equal to the record in these competitions. Mr. Mure Fergusson is a particularly steady, although not a very showy player, and must be deemed unfortunate never to have won the Amateur Championship. Twice he has reached the final—at Hoylake, in 1894, when Mr. John Ball beat him by a hole, and on the same green in 1898, when he lost to the late Mr. F. G. Tait by a considerable margin.

The colder weather is sharpening the appetites of the pike and perch, and the rains are improving the prospects of the roach-fishermen, whose season has been anything but a satisfactory one so far. At last, however, the rivers are beginning to lose their crystal look and the weeds to decay, so that more of the roach should now be seen in the open channel. These fish should afford excellent sport when some landwater has found its way into the rivers. In the Marlow district of the Thames as many as sixty roach have fallen to one rod, an exceptional catch just now; and several fine specimen roach have been landed at other Thames stations, notably Wargrave and Bourne End, where fish of 2 lb. 2 1-2 oz. and 1 lb. 14 1-4 oz. have been secured. Two rods at Marlow have also accounted for twenty-three dozen gudgeon, and some nice perch have been caught here. Pike have been secured in various districts. Chub up to 3 lb. and some perch of 1 1-2 lb. each have been landed at Hampton Court, and dace, roach, bream, and perch have been taken at Richmond, Twickenham, and Teddington. On the whole, however, Thames angling has been associated with very little sport, considering the large number of rods out. The tributaries have also fished badly, the water being quite out of condition. On the Kennet the weather has also been against fly-fishing for grayling. A grayling of 2 lb. was recently taken in the Lambourn near Newbury—a good fish for this little stream. Piscatorial visitors to Walton's river, the Lea, have found most kinds of fish very uncertain feeders. Among the captures effected, however, may be mentioned a 4 1-2 lb. bream, landed at Obesbunt, some nice perch taken at Ponders End, 65 lb. of roach caught by six anglers at Ware, and some roach perch and pike landed at Broxbourne. Boiled wheat is still proving an attractive bait among the roach here. Sea angling appears more popular than ever and now the silver whiting and codling are inshore, hundreds of anglers have been noted out daily at the favourite fishing stations. The big cod have not yet put in an appearance, but there are some large bass, pollack, and conger about. At Deal one pier angler's catch included a brace of lobsters, scaling 6lb., and at Burnham (Essex) a whiting angler had a surprise in the form of a 4lb. crab. It may be stated, therefore, that baskets have generally been of a mixed character, if silver whiting have preponderated. Enormous numbers of flat-fish—flounders, dabs, and plaice—are inshore now at Southend and Leigh, one party of club anglers securing nearly 200lb. on rod and line. Seven other anglers caught 169lb. of flat fish. At Burnham-on-Crouch one boat, five rods has returned with 900 whiting. Of the south coast stations, Hastings is furnishing some of the best sport. One boat angler has landed nearly 400 whiting and another rod secured fifteen score of those fish. Congers up to 9lb. have been landed by beach anglers at Hastings. At Eastbourne and Southwick some fine bass have been landed and Brighton has also furnished a few bass. Plenty of whiting and dabs are now to be taken off Brighton.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th November 1902.

There will be a parade at the Riding School, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress:—Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a March out for No. 2 Coy. to-day (Wednesday). Cyclists will parade at Byculla Bridge, at 8-45 p.m. sharp. Non-Cyclists to meet the Cyclists at Dadar station at 9-15 p.m.

Dress:—Drill order with field service caps. Side-arms and puttees not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

CULTIVATION OF SWEET POTATOES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AMERICAN VARIETIES.

THE Inspector General of Agriculture in India has circulated a memorandum regarding the cultivation of the American varieties of swee potatoes. He states:—

I imported three American varieties of sweet potatoes last year, viz.:—
1. Nansemond. | 3. Virginia. These were first tried
2. New Jersey. | on the Bombay farms. The first Bombay crop was propagated from imported tubers, the second was propagated in the usual way from cuttings. It was planted on the 8th of April and was lifted at the end of July. A large number of cuttings were distributed from the first crop to various parts of India; therefore only about 1-4th acre was planted for the second crop. The area was too small for very reliable outturn figures. I give, however, the results as under.—

	lb per acre.
Nansemond	14,470
New Jersey	16,782
Virginia	21,413

The land was not directly manured but was in good condition. The produce from the whole plot (·80 acre) was sold for Rs. 90 or Rs. 330 per acre.

The crop also yielded a very large number of cuttings which have been used for distribution and for planting an extended area at the Bombay farms. I have now seen these varieties growing on various descriptions of soil in the Punjab, Bengal, Central Provinces and Bombay. The plants everywhere show great vigour of growth. I believe the introduction of these varieties to be an undoubted success. It is important therefore to have these American varieties tried in all districts where the crop is important. Cuttings can be supplied during October for experimental trials if applications are made to my office at Nagpur.

The crop does best on deep alluvial soil of a sandy or loamy character, but will also do well on any free working naturally dry soil of fair depth. The best crops are grown under irrigation in the rabi season, but in districts where the cold of winter is severe and the total rainfall is not excessive the crop will probably do best if planted in June-July. The American varieties are not likely to thrive on deep black soil.

The results reported from Poona show that the tubers were all sound and of good shape and size. They were proved to cook well and have good flavour. The Virginia variety produced 4 or 5 tubers from each plant. These tubers were larger than those usually obtained from indigenous varieties. The Nansemond and New Jersey varieties produced 10 to 18 tubers from one plant. These tubers were smaller than those from ordinary indigenous varieties, but were all of good marketable size. The tubers of each variety grew not far from the surface in clusters and were much easier to dig than those of ordinary Indian varieties.

The cultivator of sweet potatoes is put to no particular expense for seed. He simply uses as cuttings the haulms of a previous crop. These cuttings may have to be planted in a nursery. A small nursery planted in March when the rabi crop is harvested will provide cuttings for planting a kharif crop in July and this crop will in its turn provide cuttings for the next rabi crop which should be planted in October-November.

Full details regarding methods of cultivating this crop are given in Volume III of my agricultural Text-book, but for easy reference I may refer to important points here.

The soil should be of suitable class and be well-worked by repeated ploughings and harrowings. Beds should be formed if irrigation is required. The crop can be propagated from tubers, but more economically from cuttings or pieces of mature stem having 4 nodes to each cutting. The best cuttings are got from the middle portion of the stems. The date of planting the main crop will depend upon the usual custom in any particular district. The main crop is sometimes planted in flat beds and sometimes in ridges made about 18" apart. The latter method is preferable. The cuttings if planted in ridges should be buried half way between the base and the apex and on each side of each ridge. Each cutting should be planted with two nodes buried and two ends above ground. A vigorous growth of long trailing stems is soon produced if the crop is healthy and little hand weeding is required. No irrigation is given in the rains, but if planted in the rabi season irrigation is necessary every 8 to 15 days according to the character of the soil.

The stems when in contact with wet soil after rain or irrigation become attached to the soil by rooting at the nodes. This must be prevented otherwise small thin tubers of no marketable value form at each point of attachment. The tubers, which form at the main root, moreover, will not grow so large as when the stems are kept quite free. The stems during growth must be repeatedly lifted clear from the ground and turned over to prevent the formation of these roots. These operations must be done often if the crop is good and the foliage is luxuriant and always with care so that the stems and leaves are damaged as little as possible. In a luxuriant crop the growing points of the long trailing stems may be pruned off without damaging the crop in any way. These prunings provide a delicate vegetable. The crop should be lifted when the stems near the growing point get hard and fibrous and the leaves turn yellow. The vines should be reaped close to the ground and cuttings selected for a nursery. Such of the vines or portions thereof as are green and succulent can be used as cattle fodder. Irrigation water should be withheld as the crop approaches maturity. When the tubers are ripe they should be lifted at once, otherwise much damage will be done by rats and white ants, etc.

PRESENTATION TO A DASTUR.

AN address of welcome was presented to Dastur Darabjee Mahiarjee Meherjirana of Navsari at the New Atesh Behram yesterday afternoon by the Bombay inhabitants of the Bhagarsaah Panthak of Navsari. Dastur Kaikhorno Jamaspjee Jamaspasana presided. The chairman read the address which stated that it had afforded them great pleasure to see the renowned High Priest of Navsari in their midst in Bombay. The visit was an exceptional event in the history of the high priest family. During the past century he was the first of the family who visited Bombay. The town of Navsari had played a prominent part at all times in the religious history of the Parsees and was the central place of the Parsee priesthood. As the High Priest there he had kept up the glorious traditions of his renowned ancestors. The address concluded with a hearty wish for long life and prosperity to the Dastur.

Dastur Jamaspasana in presenting the address said that the meeting was only a slight manifestation of the esteem and regard in which he was held in Bombay. Dastur Meherjirana had by his influence always tried to preserve good relations between the ruler and the ruled.

Dastur Meherjirana, in his reply, said that he was very grateful to them all for the honour they had done him. It was honour done to his family rather than to himself. The address, he said, he would regard as a dear memento, and he was very proud to accept it inasmuch as the name of Navsari was associated with it. Navsari was the birth place of Dastur Meherjiranas, founder of his family, and the distinguished Parsee citizens of Bombay like Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, the first Parsi Baronet, Mr. Jadabhoy Nasorzjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and others. The Dastur concluded his remarks by a few words of advice to his co-religionists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 1st November States:—There was rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatac and in one taluka of the Panch Mahals and Surat. The fall was below an inch except in two talukas of Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and one of Jamkhandi, Sangli and Mudhol, where it ranged between one and four inches. Since the close of the week good rain has fallen in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum. The prices of foodgrains fell generally.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 15,738 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers	11,630	6,720	4,910
Dependants	3,144	1,918	1,226
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	64,405	54,503	9,902
Total	79,179	63,441	15,738

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	Relief work On including dependants.	Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	—2,230	—44
Bijapur	—2,089	—240
Ahmednagar	—713	—3,273
Kaira	—428	—455
Belgaum	—413	—21
Poona	—331	—229
Ahmedabad	plus 66	—5,140
Net Total	—6,136	—9,602

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Last evening the Improvement Trustees of Bombay held their weekly meeting at their offices, Albert Buildings, the Hon. Mr. S. Robsch presiding. There were also present:—The Honorable Mr. W. C. Hughes, Colonel H. D. Olivier, M. E. Gray, Mr. W. G. Harvey, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Major C. H. L. Meyer, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Visgas, Mr. F. Macrae, and Mr. Sassoon J. David.

SALE OF BUILDING SITES.

The board considered the report of the Land Committee, forwarding a statement showing the rates realized at the auction sales held on the 15th and 16th October last for the several building plots on the board's Nagpada estate, the amounts covering about Rs. 8 a square yard. The Committee stated:—We are of opinion (1) that the offers made should be rejected, (2) that the plots should be leased for a term of 999 years and not for 99 years, (3) that the plots should be auctioned afresh on reserved prices to be fixed and declared, and that the plots should be knocked down at the sale to the highest bidder for such price as may be offered over the reserved price, and (4) that the Chairman should fix the reserved prices on a consideration of the prices already offered and submit them to the Land Committee, who should be empowered to deal with the matter; and we beg to recommend accordingly.

The chairman proposed that the recommendations contained in items 2, 3, and 4 in the Land Committee's report be approved and adopted, and that the option given by the Trustees under their resolution of August last to lessees to redeem rents should not be again granted.

Mr. Hughes moved an amendment that the board adhered to their previous decision that the land should be disposed of on 99 year, lease. The principal argument in favour of the course was the small difference in the actual present values on ten freehold basis.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Wacha then moved another amendment that the land be sold outright.

This amendment was also lost.

The original proposition was then carried, and the board adjourned.

INFLUX OF PATHANS INTO CALCUTTA.

THE year 1902 will be remembered as a record year for the unprecedented immigration of Pathans to Calcutta. This influx is partly due to the scarcity and distress in Ghazni, and partly to the fact that the gates of Delhi have been closed to them, and the other rendezvouz made hotbeds for them. In the Burra Bazaar section of the town alone there are at present as many as 4,000 Kabulis lodged in groups of tens and twenties, and the cry is "still they come." On an average as many as a hundred come daily, and the number does not yet seem to decrease. The Police are exercised a great deal and special vigilance kept over them. Despite this there was a brush the other day between three stalwart Pathans and an eating house-keeper in Lower Chitpore Road. It appears that the immigranthad helped themselves to various edibles, but when the time of payment came they disputed the amount and from words they came to blows. The Pathans, it is said, ransacked the shop and broke every article of furniture and earthenware that it contained. Though the police made some arrests, the parties evidently settled their differences out of Court. But this is not the only case in which this class of men has figured. There is now a case on the file of Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Northern Division Stipendiary Magistrate, in which another Kabuli, named Baral Khan, is charged by Inspector W. Mulcahy, the senior officer of the local thana, with the theft of a case containing six guernseys from a clothier's shop in Harrison Road. It appears that the shop-keeper was attending to a number of Kabuli dealers, and while his attention was devoted to them the accused came up and deliberately walked away with the case of guernseys in question. The neighbours and adjoining shopkeepers, however, gave the alarm and caused the arrest of the prisoner. It will be interesting to know how this case will end. In the meantime it may not, perhaps, be out of place to mention that the Commissioner of Police is exercising the greatest surveillance over this turbulent class to allay the feeling of unrest that seems to be growing in some quarters.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

TUESDAY.—The barometer has fallen generally, the fall being brisk to rapid in the Punjab and brisk over the Bay. Rain has again fallen at the head of the Persian Gulf and a disturbance is apparently approaching the North West Frontier. Light snow has fallen in Kashmir and a few showers have been received in South Peninsula and Ceylon, the heaviest being two and a half inches at Trincomalee and half an inch at Negapatam. The weather continues the unsettled in the Bay. The pressure distribution over land area is approximately normal except in the West Punjab and Upper Sind where pressure is in moderate defect.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk at all places north of Poona. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms or variable breezes prevail generally, the force being moderate to light, but fresh at Belgaum.

Temperature.—The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperatures remain above normal in Sind and Punjab generally but the minimum at Lahore is 12° in excess. The temperature ranged from 96° at Deesa to 51° at Jubbulpore and Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Calicut, Bijapur, Malegaon, Delhi and Lahore. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Sholapur, Aurangabad, Sangor and Bhuj.

Rain.—Half an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam, a quarter of an inch at Colombo, and light showers at Cochin.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a low pressure area far to the north-west of Jacobabad and the weather in Sind and the Punjab is likely to become unsettled. Pressure on both the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts being slightly below the normal, the weather to the south of Latitude 14° is unsettled. Local scattered rain is probable in Ceylon, and Madras.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 7th November 1902.

With the approval of H. E. the Comdr in Chief in India, the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—13th Bombay Infantry—Lieut E. P. Mainwaring-White 4th Battn Worcestershire Regt a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 19th Oct 1902.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, 2nd Lieut O. W. M. Maydwell 2nd Battn Duke of Cornwall's Lt Infy attached as a Supernumerary Officer to the 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps has been granted permission to revert to his former regiment.

2nd Lieut Maydwell will remain attached to the 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy pending orders from the War Office as to his final posting.

With reference to G G O No 856 of the 19th Sept 1902, the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts of the Unattached List will, on arrival in India be attached for duty to the Battalions specified agreeably to paragraph 102 Army Regulations India Volume II, Part "A":—F. H. James, C. H. Russell and M. M. Carpendale to the 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt; J. K. Gatacre and G. N. Ford to the 1st Battn West York Regt; C. C. J. Barrett and W. Dent 1st Battn Cheshire Regt; J. F. H. Anderson to the 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy; S. Ussher, G. R. Graham, W. K. Cook and W. L. Meade to the 1st Battn Shropshire Lt Infy; and S. C. Biggs to the 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers.

Capt R. Isacke West Yorkshire Regt now on leave in in England on medical certificate has been posted to the 2nd Battn on promotion.

Under instruction from Army Head Quarters India Lieut H. V. R. Hodson and 2nd Lieut C. S. Sharpe 2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt will on the departure of their Battalion for England be attached to the 1st Battn of the Corps pending transfer to that unit.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Officers are posted as follows:—Capt G. G. Delap D. S. O. to Poona District; Capt R. S. O. Reilly to Quetta District; and Lieut F. M. Parry to Bombay District.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the following exchange has been sanctioned on the condition that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—York and Lancaster Regt—Capt G. Capron 1st to 2nd Battn; capt H. K. Colston 2nd to 1st Battn.

The following Officers Non Commissioned Officers and men have passed examinations in languages as follows:—

Pushtu—Lower Standard—Capt W. B. Walker R. G. A. Ordnance Officer 4th Class Quetta; Bombr E. Staples No 73 Coy R. G. A.; Bombr F. Sheppard No 73 Coy R. G. A.; Gunner W. P. Brudenhank No 73 Coy R. G. A.; Sergt C. B. Hyde No 7 Mountain Batterry R. G. A.; Sergt J. Gibbon, No 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.; Serg W. Quinton, 1st Batt. West York Regt; Lieut J. B. Christian, Indian Medical Service; Cond W. T. Inyard, Public Works Dept; Sub Cond F. T. Court, Ordnance Dept.

Persian—Higher Standard—Lance Corp A. Linton, 2nd Batt York and Lancaster Regt; Private W. Bentley, 2nd Batt York and Lancaster Regt.

Urdu—Lower Standard—Lieut W. H. Anderson, 1st Batt Norfolk Regt; 2nd Lieuts F. W. Marshall, and H. F. Collingridge, 2nd Batt The Royal Scots.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

AN Anglo-Indian parent the other day, desiring to place his son in the Army class of a certain famous Public School, was advised to wait. Orders were expected on the Report of a recent Commission. Let the boy study English history and geography as a holiday task and await events. The parent felt inclined to reply that "il n'y a rien de nouveau, rien encore de neuf dans ce monde." For he remembered that Henri IV's Prince de Rohan held that history, geography and field sports form the true education of a prince and a soldier. But history and geography have always been taught, more or less in all, even in primary schools, and the thought of supervising a holiday task so huge as all geography and all English history (for no place and no time is specified) did not commend itself to him.

Meanwhile, newspapers opened their columns to correspondences on the subject of the defects of secondary education in England. Public School men, it seemed, were breaking down not only in the Army but in commerce and manufactures. Employers of labour wrote to say that they would be charmed to employ "sons of gentlemen" as supervisors and foremen on a thousand or so a year—if only the right sort of men could be found. But it seems, the Public Schools do not produce the right type. Public School men are too lazy or too stupid, or too particular in their tastes, and the Anglo-Indian parent, himself a Public School man, began to wonder whether he had not made a mistake in not sending his boy to a good Board School. Moreover, he was astonished at the equanimity with which the Public Schools regarded all these repeated attacks on their system. How should a system, he thought, which cannot produce a trustworthy foreman, evoke keen to whom higher tasks are entrusted? He went to the prize distribution of his boy's school in the hope of learning something of the scholastic view of the matter. But the prize distribution was like all prize distributions. The Head Master made the usual speech showing that his school was the best of all possible schools. One significant remark he neglect fail. He observed that the school had obtained a fair share of war honours "although," he primly observed, "the boys here do not belong to classes which have much social influence." From which you may easily gather that the school in question, though an ancient foundation, is not Eton or Harrow. The Head Master recognises social disabilities as a bar to the progress of his boys. But of defective teaching, insufficient preparation for the business of life—not a word! On the contrary, he defended the Humanities Letters, and parodying Pope, urged that the proper study of boyhood is Man, and that the Classics are even more than Mathematics, a sound basis for a happy and useful life. The Anglo-Indian parent, whose own defective studies of the Classics had yielded him much solace and amusement in Indian days, was tempted to agree. But what of the Army? What of the men who are spoiled for supervising manufacture and commerce? And echo answered "what?"

Then his bewildered thoughts went back to India, the happy hunting-ground of the middle classes and the Public Schools, to India, where men, not unjustly, pride themselves on their versatility, and where, if anywhere, "one man in his time plays many parts." In India the Public School man is not a failure. He holds his own with the products of Scotch, Irish, German academies. He plants tea and coffee. He sells jute and ginger, pappadoms and raddy. He manages banks and insurance offices. He mines for gold and coal. He is judge, magistrate, policeman, soldier and a dozen other things. He has furnished a Commander-in-Chief to the Empire. The Viceroy himself. But flower of Anglo India, is he not a product of Public School and University? Like the seam-hammer, the Public School man in India seems capable of any job. He may even (and not only the hero of "We-twa-Hu" has done it) make Indian journalism a stepping stone to more ambitious forms of letters. It is not from India that the cry arises proclaiming the defects of British secondary education.

But be it remembered it is not in India that the social influences to which our Head Master alluded are strong. In India, as elsewhere, nepotism and favouritism are not altogether lacking. But Indian society is smaller, compacter, surrounded by observant critics. It is, for the most part, a middle-class society, and the hereditary influence is absent. Can it be that the outcry at Home is at bottom a social clamour? We all know that political power has left the middle classes, and with it they have lost something of social prestige. Moreover, the comfortable middle classes have been flooded by plutocrat Colonial. The Colonial delegates tell Mr. Chamberlain that the Colonies are anxious to join in the work of national defence, and especially that their sons shall obtain cadetships in Army and Navy. All this tells against Anglo-Indians. Few of them can be called plutocrats. Most of them find that even a sterling pension is not what it was fifty years ago. And when to this sense of social falling off (for social status in England has always been very much a matter of money) is added the fact that the traditional education of their sons is pooh-poohed, they may well feel disquieted. They may find vague comfort in the hope that when the orders as to Army education are issued, Lord Roberts may have his say in the matter. For he is a rare instance of a successful Public School man who owed the best part of his education to India. Do we not perhaps attach too much importance to school education? A good start is half the race, perhaps. But there remains the other half after all. Perhaps modern education is too varied. In Renaissance times boys and girls of thirteen and fourteen could read Greek and Latin, and began the business of life much more early than they now do. But they did not on that account cease to educate themselves. A knowledge of French, of German and certainly of Italian was commonly acquired after school days—the much briefer school days of the time—were over. Nowadays a boy is dependent on his parents till he is twenty-five or so, and then he becomes absorbed in law, medicine or business. It may be that the professions are more learned, more exacting than heretofore. But surely the old rule applies, that the busiest men have most leisure. Whence then comes the curious wave of educational discontent which has spread over England? Is it the Public Schools that are at fault or does a sense of educational deficiency show that the middle-classes are dimly realising that their status has been altered by the obscure forces which, politically, have made England once more an aristocratic country? It is a lesson which the middle classes will be slow to learn, for they, too, have their aristocratic pretensions, and can often claim to be as well born as their social superiors. But that admission of the Head Master tells its own tale, and reflects a common impression that in the Army and elsewhere the plutocracy are very powerful. Let us see whether educational changes will alter this tendency. At first sight it does not seem very probable. In the meanwhile, it is some comfort to remember that, socially and officially, Anglo-India stands much where it did, though even here the increasing habit of visiting Europe is producing its effect. Rai Bahadurs who have been admitted to the presence of Royalty itself will return to India with a new prestige, new notions perhaps of the Anglo-Indian hierarchy. It is not only in Army education that changes begin to show themselves. But in social reminiscences which may have far-reaching effects.—"Z." in the "Pioneer."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been field during the week ending 1st November:—John Charles William Stanley, engineer, 36, Lime street, London, England, for improvements in or relating to cotton gins. Timothy Charles Hatton, chemist, of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, and province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in or relating to ellipdic springs. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, landholder, of Delhi, British India, for an improved water lift. Narhar Yeshawant Pophale, trader, living at Bijapur, for an improved means for manufacturing "tanas," a warp of cotton or silk. Dinshaw Bomooji Contractor, trading as coach-builder in Bombay, and whose address is care of Messrs. Gosling, Chambers and Fritchley, No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved method of fixing axles to wheels. Anant Baburao Pranjape, engineer, residing at Fergusson Road Bombay, for an improved fire-bars for boilers.

KAFFIR TERROR.

MALTREATMENT OF WOMEN IN CAPE COLONY.

ARMED Kaffirs are dreaded in various districts of the Cape Colony, and numerous attacks on women are reported. The male-factors, who retained their rifles after the war, hold the settlers in terror.

In the Malmesbury circuit an armed Kaffir scout maltreated a farmer's wife, after threatening to murder her. He was sentenced to seven years and twenty-five lashes. Another Kaffir, for a similar crime, was sentenced to five years and lashes.

The farmers are infuriated, and threatened to lynch the miscreants.

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THE CASE OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

NO BODY, it is to be hoped, will be found opposed to the position taken up by a correspondent in discussing the now notorious case in the 9th Lancers, that it is well that Europeans of rough propensities should be taught to know the unseemliness and wrong of using violence to natives. It is when he goes on to say that it follows from this that the action of the military authorities was right and deserves the support of public opinion that we must cry halt. From the view of social discipline it is highly expedient that every crime should be duly punished; but it is first necessary even if it be the most atrocious murder that it should be brought home to someone. No doubt, says the "Pioneer," we all of us have the feeling sometimes that a half-convicted ruffian ought to get something if it is only a couple of years if the evidence is not good enough to hang him just to make things come more square; but this way of looking at the question is part of a primitive instinct that ought to be kept down almost as much as the primitive instinct that impels a man to chastise a punkah coolie or a syce. Justice does not recognise these rough satisfactions and though the powers that are responsible for discipline are not bound by the rules of legal evidence it does not become reasonable that because one person has lost his life others should lose their leave, although the latter may look by comparison a very insignificant penalty.

In the matter of the cock who was fatally injured at Sialkote—the minor affair of the punkah coolie may be left aside as it has no bearing on the matters under discussion—it must be remembered again that no trace of the offender has been discovered to this day. The man was discovered near the Officers' Mess, which is some two miles from the regimental lines, and much nearer to those of the artillery. Not only could the man himself, who lived ten days and was in full possession of his senses, not describe his assailant, but his brother-in-law who was with him at the time was equally at a loss. What the injured man said was that he had been attacked by two soldiers belonging to "the regiment" meaning presumably thereby the 9th Lancers; and this statement is apparently all that there is to implicate the Corps in the matter. It seems to have been sufficient however to enable the authorities at Simla to arrive at the conclusions, first that the crime had been committed by a Lancer, secondly that the regiment could find out the man if they chose, and thirdly that as they did not produce him there must be a conspiracy of concealment. It is for concealing crime that the regiment has been collectively put under a ban and punished. Let us look again at the facts. The night of the 10th April, when the affair occurred, was pitch dark and very wet—so dark that the cook and his relative could not identify the men concerned whoever they were. The head cook in the cook-house a few yards away neither heard nor saw anything. The men were at the time at their supers indoors and it seems highly improbable that anyone but the person or couple of persons concerned in the assault would have been about outside, or would have seen anything had they been. And yet under these circumstances the authorities assume a general knowledge and complicity, as though the case were on a level with the unhappy outrage in Burma which many shared, others witnessed, and where the guilty parties must have been known more or less to every man in the regiment. The most unfortunate part of this affair is the inability that it betrays on the part of the central authorities to appreciate the sentiment that prevails in a Corps like the 9th Lancers proud of its Indian tradition, which has been kept alive from one tour of service to another by officers and men who have been in the country before. The tone of the men in these cases is not that of the "d—n nigger" type, and a man who casts a slur on the character of the regiment is not a popular hero in barracks. On the contrary if the offender had been discovered about the time of the occurrence he would, we suspect, have run a fair chance of being lynched; at any rate he would have had a most uncomfortable experience. What the man could do they did; a reward of Rs. 500 was offered in the regiment for information, and one man was arrested, but the suspicion was quite unsupported and he was soon released by order from Command Headquarters. Like the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders the men are jealous of their traditional name and Indian connections. They have not forgotten now after the Mutiny when a Victoria Cross was given them with the provision that they should choose the recipient themselves the choice fell by common consent on the regimental "bhisti."

MANCHURIAN TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

RUSSIA'S FAIRY WAND.

THE Peking correspondent of the "Times" records his impressions of a recent journey (lasting two months) through Manchuria, undertaken with the permission and approval of the Russian Authorities. He describes the results of the energy which in five years has transformed Manchuria from a Chinese into virtually a Russian province, and points out that the rights of guarding the Manchurian railway conceded to Russia, will enable her to continue effective occupation after her nominal evacuation of the country. He ends his despatch, which fills over a column and a half of the "Times," with the following suggestions:

As an elementary precaution, may I suggested the appointment of a British Consul General for Manchuria, with a residence at Mukden? Finally I desire to give expression to the wishes of the British and Chinese community that our interests at the treaty port of Niu-chwang being of high importance, the British Government will station there, as it did last winter, a British gunboat to indicate that our interests are no forgotten.

As indicating the transformation wrought by the Russian authorities we may quote the following passage from the correspondent's despatch:—

Where the railway passes through Hei-lung-kiang, a thinly peopled province, you forget you are in Chinese territory. A Chinaman seems an intruder. Siberia appears to have been extended southwards to the railway line. Harbar, where five years ago were a few Mongol tents near a poor Chinese settlement, is now a Russian town with Russian shops, hotels, and hospitals. I counted twenty-two locomotives standing at the station. Harbin is a Russian city where five years ago there were half-a-dozen Chinese mud huts. It has a Russian civil population of 9,000, growing always throbbing with activity; with river steamers on the Sungari busy as on an American river; with forests of scaffold poles where a new town is under construction; with engine shops equal to anything in Asia, and engine sheds with stalls for forty-two locomotives. At Hantabotzu and other places in the forests east of Harbin where five years ago were some rubber huts, there are now large Russian settlements, with much home life and women and children. At Pogranitchnaia, on the eastern frontier, where there was nothing, there is now a Russian town with handsome brick buildings, electric light and water laid on, a public park, a reading room, and railway stalls for twenty-one locomotives. Coming south from Harbin, Russian settlements are being built on Russian concessions alongside all the great cities. At Mukden the railway, which was fifteen miles away, now passes the western wall. The Russian concession round the railway station covers ten square miles. Large barracks are being built there, and permanent accommodation for railway officials and the officers of the permanent garrison.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that it is reported that the Imperial Government contemplates the abandonment of Port Arthur as a place of arms in favour of Port Dalny, which is regarded as a more suitable site.

MR. MORGAN'S PROFITS.

EIGHT AND A HALF MILLIONS THIS YEAR.

THE interest which the whole world takes in the affairs of Mr. Pierpont Morgan will not be lessened by the following Laffan telegram from New York, giving the great financier's income during this year:—

The "New York News" publishes in tabulated form the profits made by Mr. Pierpont Morgan during 1902 in financing the following combines:—

From the Steel Corporation, £4,068,000;
From the Northern Securities, £900,000;
From the steamship combination, £500,000;
From the Harvesters Merger, £1,100,000;
From the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, £1,200,000;
From the Realty Company, £600,000;

The total income thus derived by Mr. Morgan from these operations alone amounts to £8,440,000.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

On the anniversary of Trafalgar, the National Trust Society have issued an appeal for funds to enable them to purchase Kymin Hill, a spot associated with the memory of Nelson and the great admirals of the eighteenth century. The scheme has already been advocated by Miss Octavia Hill, and as the sum needed is only £400, it should be speedily subscribed.

It seems a little out of place that the celebrated mountings which took the Terrible's guns to Ladysmith and Pekin should be lying more than half-forgotten amidst the slime and mud of the Portsmouth Dockyard, where urchins practically "au naturel" are ever ready to dive for pennis. The suggestion made by a contemporary that some patriotic hamlet should undertake their preservation is worthy of attention. A few days ago the world was full of the exploit and eager for its mechanical details. But the world has a short memory, and the Foudroyant's timber made excellent firewood. Yet we should surely be ashamed to see the proud legend, "Lady Smith to Pekin" burning slowly away, letter by letter, in a patent suburban fire-grate.

General Gatacre (as reported) made a somewhat enigmatic speech at a dinner of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment, in West Ham. If he had to give his opinion of Volunteers in writing from his headquarters at Colchester, it would, he said, probably be different to what he might tell the Volunteers present that night. To them it was unlikely he would say he did not much care for them, even if he really thought it, and if he "buttered them up" it might be said he was told to do so.

Replying to a question by Major Rasch, in the House of Commons, in relation to the alleged refusal to admit a private in the Foot Guards to a well-known theatre on account of his uniform, Mr. Brodrick stated that although he had had private information of the occurrence, he had not received a report from any of the regiments in London so that the case had not been identified. "I understand" the Secretary for War added, "that the manager of the theatre in question maintains that the exclusion was only from a part of the house reserved for those in evening dress. But," he exclaimed, "uniform is the equivalent of every dress, and if this principle is not recognised by theatrical managers, I shall take such legal steps as I am advised to secure soldiers against a recurrence of such exclusion.

The military future of Australia seems to be in danger. A few days ago the news was telegraphed home that in spite of the protests of Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, Commanding the Forces, the estimates have been cut down to a point which almost completely destroys the scheme prepared for organising local defences. This is scarcely to be wondered at in the light of previous information which has reached us as to the general feeling of people in Australia on military matters. . . The Commonwealth appears to have gone solid for rifle clubs, and more dangerous and delusive substitutes for soldiers cannot be imagined.

We cannot hope to make the Mediterranean a British lake; the more numerous the naval interests and Powers in the Mediterranean, the better for us.

Many complaints are made of the hardships endured by the British army of occupation in South Africa. It may be taken as an established fact that a large number of troops will continue to be stationed in the new Colonies—a number far above the optimistic estimate of Mr. Brodrick, who put it as no more than 15,000, when treble that number are likely to be retained. The chief hardship is the cost of living, the inferior quality of the supplies, and the badness of the accommodation provided. The rations issued are still on the campaigning scale. There are no markets to speak of, for food is not yet produced locally to any appreciable extent. Prices, therefore, rule very high for everything in the shape of luxuries; butter and vegetables are at almost prohibitive rates, and articles of home manufacture, many of them amounting almost to necessaries, are increased by a hundred per cent. Another pressing grievance is the exorbitant house-rent asked in the general dearth of decent residences. The prospect before officers who may expect to remain in South Africa for a long term of service is far from rosy, and the issue of special Colonial allowances seems the only reasonable solution of the difficulty. Already much reluctance is shown by general and staff officers in accepting appointments in South Africa. These are, of course, free to choose and to refuse, even at the risk of non-employment, but the case of regimental officers is different. They have to go where they are sent and stay there until further orders, unless they choose to leave the Service. What wonder if discontent and heart-burning are rife in the permanent garrison of South Africa?

According to "Le Yacht," the new French armoured cruiser, Marseillaise, has had a similar mishap to that which occurred to her sister the Amiral Gueydon, while undergoing trials. The rudder had been put through an angle of about twenty degrees, in order to turn quickly, and some plates in the rear got bent, a certain number of rivets starting at the same time, with the result that one of the compartments got filled with water. The influx, however, did not extend beyond the one compartment, and the pumps easily coped with the water, but the vessel will have to be docked for repairs, the trials thus being delayed.

A circular has been issued to the subordinate legislative bodies of Austria, in which the Austrian Admiralty points out that the supply of naval officers is below the demand in consequence of the rapid growth of the navy. The circular goes on to say that by means of an increase in the number of free scholarships at the Naval Academy this difficulty might possibly be overcome, and as a commencement the Admiralty suggests that forty might be founded. Attention is also drawn to the fact that in former years certain of the legislative bodies have given monetary support to this object, and their patriotism is strongly appealed to for a continuation of this course.

The new United States cruiser, Des Moines, which has just been launched, is a sister ship to the Cleveland, Denver, Chattanooga Galveston, and Tacoma, the construction of which was authorised by an Act of Congress in March, 1899. Her length overall is 308ft. 9in.; beam, 44ft.; displacement, 3,200 tons; contract speed, 16 1-2 knots. The i.h.p. is only 4 500, and the speed is reported to have been deliberately sacrificed by the designers. She will be fitted with two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, supplied with steam by six water-tube boilers. The principal armament will consist of ten 5in. B.L. quickfirers, eight 6pr. quickfirers, two 1pr. quickfirers, and four machine guns. The 5in. quickfirers, which form the main battery, will be behind shields, and the protected decks will be of 2 in. armour. It is also reported from New York that the Navy Department has accepted the battleship Maine which has been built at Cramp's Yard. On her trial it was believed that the Maine had failed to realise her trial contract speed, but in their report the naval officers appointed to conduct the trial draw attention to the fact that several of the stake boats had drifted from their positions. This correction resulted in the conclusion that the vessel had attained the minimum contract speed. There are also several other matters in which the Board finds cause for complaint, such as unfinished work on board at the time of running trials. "Under such circumstances," the report runs, ". . . the Government loses a valuable and necessary safeguard in determining that the contract for the vessel has been properly executed."

The Mexican Government has apparently determined to make some further additions to its navy. Two new vessels have just been launched at Elizabethport, N.J. They are gunboats, 201ft. 6in. in length and 32ft. 10in. in breadth, and their draught, with a displacement of 980 tons, is 10ft., fully loaded. The armament will consist of 4in. quickfirers and 6pr. quickfirers, with one torpedo tube, but the only protection afforded is to the machinery, by means of the side coal bunkers. The engines are of three-cylinder triple-expansion type. The shallow draught of these vessels fits them for work around the Mexican coast, and their appearance is reported to be decidedly pleasing. They are also intended for work as troopships, and the conveniences necessary for such a vessel have been well amalgamated to the fighting qualities of a first-class gunboat. Space is allotted for ninety troops, besides the regular complement of the vessel. These two are named Tampico and Vera Cruz.

In nearly every large lunatic asylum in England there are several whose delusion takes the form of a claim to Divine attributes. The other day Mr. Straus, L. C. C., was visiting one of the London County asylums, and was introduced to a patient labouring under this kind of delusion. Taking him aside, Mr. Straus inquired in an earnest tone, "Can you give me any information as to my future state?" "My dear fellow," was the unexpected reply, "I never talk shop!"

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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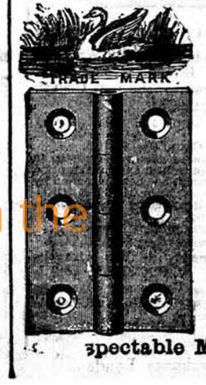

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"May 18, 1899."

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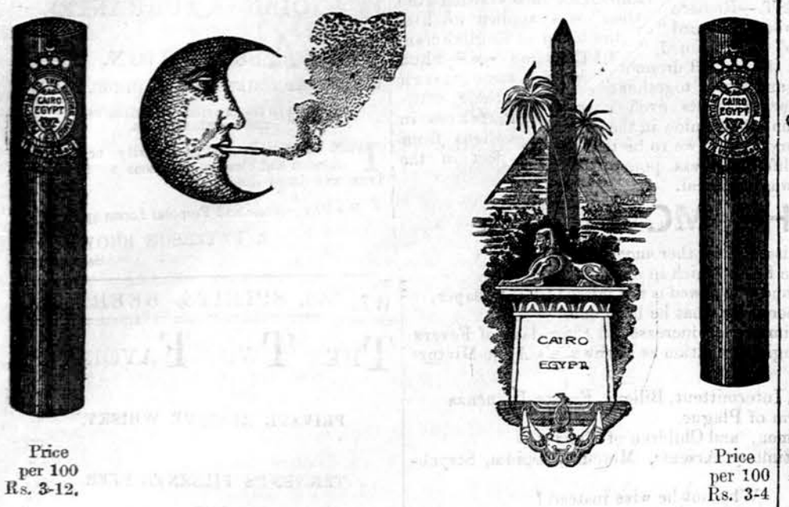

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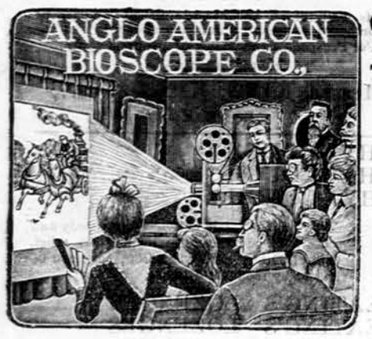

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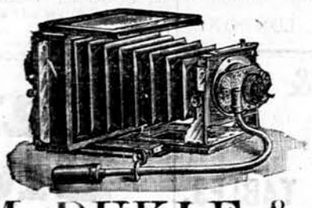

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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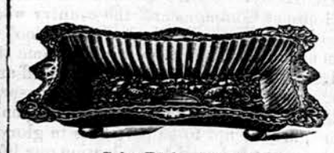
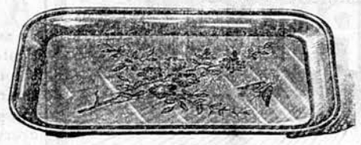

Cake Dish, Rs. 33.


Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22

Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.

Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.

Butter Dish and Knife Rs. 11.

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Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

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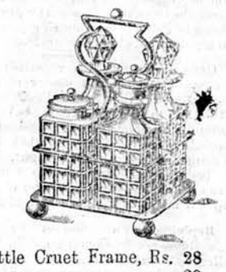
Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.


Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

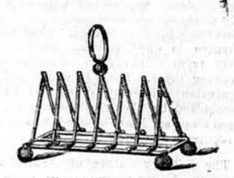
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

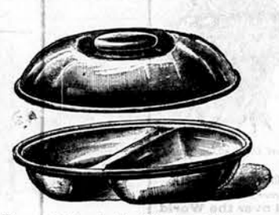
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

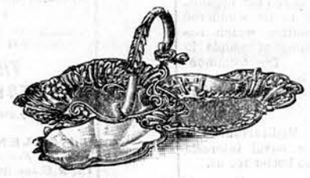
Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.


Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish Rs 40.


Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame. Rs. 16.

Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

¼ Pint, Rs. 20
½ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

¼ Pint, Rs. 14
½ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

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Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8

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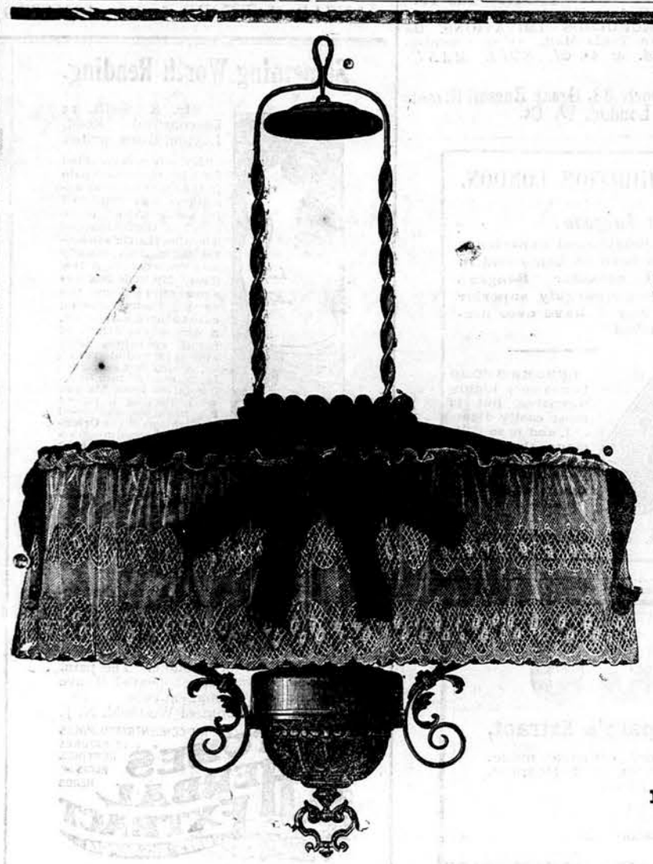

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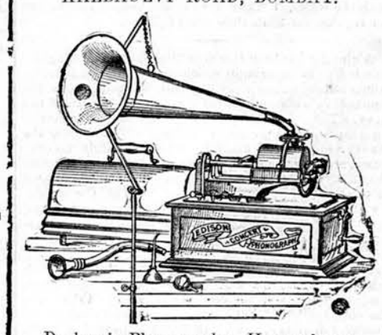

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